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Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities
During Week Ending February 1[illegible], 1[illegible].

Dr. Sun Yat Sen and about eight of his followers, including Eugence Chen, and a foreigner named M.A. Cohen, left for Canton via Hongkong by the Str. "President Jefferson" on February 15.

Visitors to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's house between February 12 and the date of his departure included: a Japanese named Wata, Room 99, Astor House Hotel; a Japanese named Kobayashi, residing at No. 142 North Szechuen Road; Commander K. Tauda of the Japanese Navy and another man of the same nationality residing in Hoyokan Hotel, Rooms No. 4 and 44; Wu-Chao Chu (吳朝樞), son of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang ; Zia Yoong Foo (謝永富), a Cantonese living in Room No. 30 Great Eastern Hotel; Chang Chiu Bah (張秋白), ex M.P. of Anhui ; Yih Ts'oo Tsaung (葉楚傖) editor of the Min Kuo Pao ; Tan Yen Kai (譚延闿), ex-Tutuh of Hunan ; Sung Hung Yi (孫洪伊), ex-Minister of Interior ; Hoh Seu Hwa (霍守華), Managing Director of Yu Fang Iron Mining Co. Ltd., 36 A Canton Road ; Loo Wei Ching (盧偉卿), President of the Progressive Labour Union of China ; Voong Sau San (馮少山), manager of Vung Ching Loong (文成隆) paper hong, No. 11 Peking Road; Ling Kwo Ding (林焕庭), Treasurer to Dr. Sun's household ; Pah Vung Wei (柏文蔚), ex-Tutuh of Anhui ; Loo Siau Tsung (盧小東) Dr. Sun's brother-in-law ; Tsung Yung Foo (曾銘甫), 84 Carter Road ; Sung Ching Yah (孫鏡亞), secretary of the National Organizations' Union of China ; M. A. Cohen ; Kuh Loo Foo (高羅夫), 67 Chengtu Road ; Chang Chi (張溍), a Kuomingtang secretary ; Wong Da Wei (黃大偉), 381 Taku Road, a Fokien Kuomingtang General ; Zau Tih Jau (趙鉄橋), 10 Rue Chapsal ; Zau Lih Tsz (邵力子), editor of Min Kuo Pao ; Tsa Tsang Zung (蔡章成) an employee of H. A. Perfume Manufacturing Co., No. 434/5 Nanking Road.

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Friends of the Kuomingtang in Shanghai are continuing to support the campaign for the disbandment of soldiers, and have started a movement which aims at organizing assistance for the railway employees in Central and Northern China who are agitating for an improvement in conditions.

Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities
During Week Ending February 12, 1925.

The agitation started by the Kuomingtang and others in favour of disbanding soldiers seems to be steadily becoming more popular and is now receiving considerable support in commercial circles. In consequence of reports current during the week that local leaders of the movement had planned to bring about a general stoppage of work for a day in order to focus public attention on their campaign, the Shanghai Military Governor on February 10 felt it necessary to interview a delegation of representative traders and urge them to desist from this cause. Further strength was added to this campaign last week by the formation of an organization called The Cantonese Self-Determination Society(粵人自決會), which, in addition to advocating that Canton be governed by Cantonese, supports the demand for the disbandment of soldiers. There were about five hundred people present at the inaugural meeting of this society which was held on February 10. Other movements which appear to be fostered to some extent by the Kuomingtang and which are attracting attention include : opposition to the plans of the Municipal Council for the construction of an extention to Great Western Road ; condemnation of the Japanese Government for expelling Chinese workers from Japan ; a demand that Port Arthur and Dairen be restored to China, and an agitation arising out of the shooting of strikers at Hankow. Considerable movement prevails among Dr. Sun Yat Sen's follows at present. A number of these who have left for the South are said to include : Hsu Shao Tsung (徐紹棠) alias Zee Koo Ching(徐固卿), Dr. Sun's Chief aide-de-camp; Wong Tsing Wei(王精衛), secretary to Dr. Sun,

and Zung Kyah Sung(陳覺生).

Dr. Sun had several callers during the week amongst them being : Wu Yah Fong(吳亞芳), a Cantonese residing in Room 131 Oriental Hotel ; Zee Koo Ching(徐國卿), Dr. Sun's Chief aide-de-camp ; Chang Chi(張繼) alias Tsang Poo Zien(張博泉), a Kuomingtang secretary ; Yang Su Kai (楊庶堪) alias Yang Tsaung Bah(楊滄白), ex-Civil Governor of Szechuen ; Wu Chao Chu(伍朝樞), son of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang ; Sung Ching Ya,(宋慶亞), secretary of the National Organizations Union of China ; Aung Sing Tsar (杭辛齋), an ex-M.P., M. A. Cohen ; Pah Wen Wei(柏文蔚), Ex-Tutuh of Anhwei ; Woo Tsung Ta(胡政之), Chinese correspondent of Kuo Wen News Agency ; Ma Liang(馬良), 310 Rue Chapsal ; Sun Koo (孫科), Dr. Sun's son ; Tan Yen Kai (譚延闿), 37 Tongshan Road ; Wong Tsing Wei(汪精衛), 93 Rue Bourgeat ; Zung Kya Nen(陳家鼐), President of Chinese Labour Union, 3 Nyi Woo Lee(義和里), Rue Amiral Bayle ; Yih Tsoo Tsaung(葉楚傖), editor of Min Kuo Pao ; Zang Sz Zung(陳樹人), a Kuomingtang secretary, 44 Route Vallon ; a German named Startas, No. 5 Marldan Park who used motor car No. 1413 which is licensed in the name of the Central Garage ; a Cantonese named Woo(伍), Room 165 Oriental Hotel ; Woo Sz Ying(伍世英), Chairman of the Returned Labourers' Association, No. 6 Sing Teh Lee(言德里), Rue Amiral Bayle ; Yu Yue Zung(于佑任), an old Kuomingtang journalist, 130 Rue de Lagrene ; and Tsiang Kya Zah(蔣介石), leader of the insurrection which occurred in Ningpo in 1919.

Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities
During Week Ending February 5, 1923.

Local prominent Kuomingtangs are said to be busy at present endeavouring to compose the differences of the various military factions in Canton, and are said to entertain hopes of effecting a solution of the trouble which will enable Dr. Sun to resume office as Southern President in the near future. It is also reported that the Soviet Authorities are anxious to bring about an agreement between General Wu Pei Fu and Dr. Sun Yat Sen as the best means of furthering their aims in China. In accordance with this policy, Joffe before leaving Shanghai, enjoined upon his military assistant Geeker to interview General Wu Pei Fu and promise him Bolshevist support against Chang Tso Lin provided Wu agrees to come to an understanding with Dr. Sun and grant him the latter a voice in the directio[illegible] government affairs. The Bolsheviks are said to believe that Dr. Sun is not only the most popular politician in China, but a person whose views on political and economic matters correspond closely with their own.

Local Kuomingtangs are still continuing their efforts to secure control over Shanghai societies. With this object, they recently started an organization called The National Salvation Association with which all local societies were invited to become affiliated. Failing to get support for this project, they have now formed an organization called The Racial Self-Determination Association(民族自決會) whose aims are almost similar. This society also seems destined to fail for its first meeting broke up without transacting any business in consequence of opposition of the attendance to a cabal nominated by the Kuomingtang to act as a committee.

Visitors to Dr. Sun's home during the week were as follows : Tan Yen Kai(譚延闓), Ex-Tutuh of Hunan, 57 Tongshan Road ; Yang Tsaung Bah(楊增白) alias Yang Su Kai (楊庶堪), Ex-Civil Governor of Szechuen, 44 Route Vallon ; Yu Yue Zung(于右任), an old Kuomingtang journalist, 150 Rue de Lagrene ; Zee Koo Ching(徐固卿) alias Hsu Shao Cheng (徐紹楨), Chief Aide-de-camp to Dr. Sun, No. 1 Er Tsong Fong (信義坊), Rue Lafeyette ; Zung Sz Yeu(陳如友), No. 73 Ming Hou Lee(民厚里), Hardoon Road ; Chang Chi(張繼) alias Tsang Poo Zien(張溥泉), a secretary of the Kuomingtang Party, 14 Zung Oen Lee(仁安里), Rue Porte de l'Quest ; Dr. C. T. Wang(王正廷) and his wife ; Sung Tsoh Ngoo(沈卓吾), editor of the Shanghai Evening Post(晚报) ; Sung Ching Yah (宋鏡亞), secretary of the National Organizations' Union of China ; Major Kobayashi, No. 142 North Szechuen Road, who is connected with the Japanese Consulate as a sort of military attache ; Loo Siau Tsung(陸小貞), a relation of Dr. Sun's wife, 53 Avenue du Roi Albert ; Li Ts Ching(李子卿), a relation of Tsen Chun Hsuan(岑春煊), 6 Tsessui Road ; H. A. Ochen ; Eugene Chen(陳友仁); a Cantonese named Zung Kwaung Hai (陳廣海), Vice President of Tiendong and Futuh Roads Street Union ; a Japanese newspaper correspondent named Kanda, Room 29, Towa Hotel ; Woo Tsung Tsz(胡政之), Kuo Wen News Agency ; Yih Tsoo Tsaung(葉楚傖), editor of the Min Kuo Pao ; Hoh Seu Wah(霍守華), Managing Director of Yui Fang(裕豐) Iron Mining Co., 36A Canton Road ; Feng Sau San(馮少山), Manager of Vung Ching Loong(文成隆) paper hong, No. 11 Peking Road ; a man named Tuan(段), Room 140 Oriental Hotel ; Yang Tsoh Sien (楊莫仙), 434 Ho Loh Lee(馬樂里), Changking Road, an old scroll writer ; Loo Wei Chang(盧煒昌), Compradore of Messrs A. S. Watson & Co. who is also President of the Progressive Labour Union of China ; two Japanese who used motor car 4065 belonging to Kudo Garage, 1100 N. Szechuen Road ; two Japanese

in motor car No. 6160 which is licensed in the name of T. Takuragi, No. 317 Avenue Joffre, and Dr. Sam's son who returned from the South on February 4.

Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities
During Week Ending January 29, 1923.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen and twenty one of his followers had planned to proceed to Canton via Hongkong by the "Taiyo Maru" on January 27, but cancelled their passages a few hours before the departure of the boat in consequence of the receipt of a telegram from the South containing news of the overthrow of Dr. Sun's lieutenant General Wei Pong Ping(魏邦平). A Jew named M. A. Cohen who had booked a berth on the same boat also failed to leave. Cohen has been in Shanghai since December 12, 1922, and has visited Dr. Sun a number of times. He appears to be a Jew of Russian origin, but speaks English with an American accent and fairly well.

There is now good reason to believe that Dr. Sun had an interview with Mr. A. Joffe, Envoy to China of the Russian Soviet Republic on January 20, and it is known as far sure that they had two further meetings since the last report was submitted, one in Dr. Sun's home, 29 Rue Moliere on January 22 and another in the Great Eastern Hotel on January 25. As a result of these meetings Dr. Sun and Joffe reached an agreement which, according to a "White" Russian informer, whose information in some other respects has been tested and found to be substantially accurate, contains provisions under which the Soviet Government will give moral and financial support to Dr. Sun Yat Sen who, in return, undertakes to recognize and form an alliance with Russia as soon as his party secures control of the Government of China. Questions of a military nature also appear to have been discussed by the Soviet Envoy and Kuomingtang Chief for the former's military adviser, General Gecker was hastily summoned to give some expert advice. He arrived here on Jan. 25 and left again for Peking on Jan. 28. The following is a statement of the result of the conversation of Dr. Sun and Mr. A. Joffe handed to the newspapers for publication :-

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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923.

M. A. JOFFE'S CONVERSATIONS WITH DR. SUN YAT-SEN

AUTHORIZED STATEMENT ISSUED

Identity Of Views On Vital Issues; No Imperialism In Mongolia

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. A. A. Joffe, Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China, have authorized the publication of the following statement :—

During his stay in Shanghai, Mr. Joffe has had several conversations with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which have revealed the identity of their views on matters relating to Chinese-Russian relations, more especially on the following points :—

The Communistic Order

(1).—Dr. Sun Yat-sen holds that the Communistic order or even the Soviet system cannot actually be introduced into China, because there do not exist here the conditions for the successful establishment of either Communism or Sovietism. This view is entirely shared by Mr. Joffe, who is further of opinion that China's paramount and most pressing problem is to achieve national unification and attain full national independence; and regarding this great task, he was assured Dr. Sun Yat-sen that China has the warmest sympathy of the Russian people and can count on the support of Russia.

Re-Affirmation Of Principles

(2).—In order to clarify the situation, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has requested Mr. Joffe for a re-affirmation of the principles defined in the Russian Note to the Chinese Government, dated September 27, 1920. Mr. Joffe has accordingly re-affirmed those principles and categorically declared to Dr. Sun Yat-sen that the Russian Government is ready and willing to enter into negotiations with China on the basis of the renunciation by Russia of all the treaties and exactions which the Tsardom imposed on China, including the treaty or treaties and agreements relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway (the management of which being the subject of a specific reference in article VII of the said Note).

(3).—Recognizing that the Chinese Eastern Railway question in its entirety can be satisfactorily settled only at a competent Russo-Chinese Conference, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is of opinion that the realities of the situation point to the desirability of a modus vivendi in the matter of the present management of the Railway. And he agrees with Mr. Joffe that the existing Railway management should be temporarily re-organized by agreement between the Chinese and the Russian Governments without prejudice, however, to the true rights and special interests of either party. At the same time Dr. Sun Yat-sen considers that General Chang Tso-lin should be consulted on the point.

A Categorical Declarati

(4).—Mr. Joffe has categorically declared to Dr. Sun Yat-sen (who has fully satisfied himself as to this) that it is not and has never been the intention or purpose of the present Russian Government to pursue an imperialistic policy in Outer Mongolia or to cause it to secede from China. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, therefore, does not view an immediate evacuation of Russian troops from Outer Mongolia as either imperative or in the real interest of China, [illegible] on account of [illegible] the present [illegible] to prevent [illegible] being followed [illegible] intrigues [illegible] by White [illegible] Russia and the [illegible] situation than [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] Dr. [illegible] leaving [illegible] returning [illegible]

Shanghai, [illegible] 1923.

Kuomingtang societies at meetings held during the week passed resolutions demanding the dismissal of Tupan Ma Lien Yah(馬聯甲) of Anhwei and urging the retention of Hsu Shih Ying(許世英), Civil Governor of that province in his post ; denouncing Pong Yung Yi(彭允彝), the new Minister of Education ; congratulating the Kuomingtang generals in Canton on their victories over the "traitor" Chen Chuin Ming, and condemning corruption alleged to have been practised in connection with the election of the Chekiang Provincial Assembly.

Visitors to Dr. Sun Yat Sen during the week were :- Chang Chi(張繼), alias Tsang Poo Zion(張溥泉), 14 Zung Oen Lee(仁安里), Rue Porte de l'Quest, a Kuomingtang secretary ; Yang Tsaung Bah(楊倉白), an ex-Civil Governor of Szechuen, 44 Route Vallon ; Hsu Shao Cheng (徐紹楨 alias Zee Koo Ching (徐固卿), No. 1 Nr Tsong Lee(合豪坊), Rue Lafeyette, Chief-Aide-de-Camp to Dr. Sun ; Tan Yen Kai(譚延闓), 37 Tongkun Road ; Siau Kyan Ping(蕭鑑水), who is said to be a secret agent of the Central Government, c/o No.140 Chungking Road ; Soong Tsz Vung(宋子文), relation of Dr. Sun, No. 30 Seymour Road ; Yang Su Kai(楊庶堪), ex-Civil Governor of Szechuen ; Sung Hung Yi(孫洪伊), No. 10 San Yih Lee(三益里), Rue Eugene Bard, ex-Minister of the Interior ; Mrs. Wu Ting Fang, 29 Gordon Road ; Yu Yue Zung(于佑任), a journalist and old Kuomingtang ; Liao Zoong Kai(廖仲愷), 44 Route Vallon, a former employee of the Ministry of Finance in Canton ; Koo Siau Tsung(顧小姐), 53 Avenue du Roi Albert, a relation of Dr. Sun's wife, Tsu Ts Ching(朱子卿), 18 Yates Road ; Sung Yu(孫治), 18 Yu Yang Lee, Tsung Yoong Pan(曾雲泮), 144 Route des Soeurs ; Mr. Nyih, No.10 Yuyuen Road, Mr. C. C. Nieh(聶雲台); Sung Han Chang(宋漢章) Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce ; Chu Tseng(居正), alias Chu Kyak Sung(居覺生), No. 1 Dong Yih Lee(同益里), Rue Amiral Bayle, two Japanese who are connected with the Eastern News Agency, 25 Minghong Road and 8 foreigners from the

Millards Review ; Sung Ching Yah(孫鏡亞), secretary of the National Organizations Union of China ; Zung Tuck Sung(鍾德傷), a rice merchant, 75 Tsungming Road ; Zau Nen Koong(趙南公), keeper of a book store in Moochow Road which used to sell communist literature ; Kwoh Piau(郭標), Manager of Wing On Co. and Zau Lih Tsz(鄒力子), of the Min Kuo Pao.

The party that had arranged to accompany Dr. Sun on his trip to the South comprised : M. A. Cohen, Room 301 Astor House, Yang Tsaung Bah(楊倉白), Chen Yue Zen(陳友仁), Mr. Chan (陳.), Mr. Ma Shou(馬相), Wong Wei Loong(黃惠龍), Lu Hou Sun(路孝孫), Au Kan Yue, Chu Chu Foo, Chow Yun Ning(周雲鈴), Mr. Wong, Loo Sing Wing, Yung Chuen, Li Hong, Yung Cow, F.C.Zeon, T.S. Chang, Y. P. Yuen, S. F. Wen, and Au Yok(區欲).

It is rumoured that Little Hsu(徐樹錚) has been in Shanghai for some time, and that he recently changed his address from No. 491 Avenue Joffre to 144 Route Pere Robert.

In the first page of the report dated January 15, it was stated that Chen To Sou(陳獨秀) is believed to be in Moscow at present. Further information tending to confirm this report has since reached the police, and there is now reason to believe that one of Chen's disciples named Li Chung(李中) who was in Shanghai less than a year ago, is at present in the Soviet Capital where his address is : Li Chung, Chinese Correspondent, Prince's Yard, Room No. 3, Small Znamensky Lane, Moscow.

Liao Zoong Kai(廖仲愷), ex-Minister of Finance at Canton, left for Japan by the "Empress of Asia" the same boat that conveyed Joffe to that country. Liao is reported to have gone in search of funds.

The attached cutting from the Evening News, the organ in English of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, shows that the Kuomingtang attaches great importance to Dr. Sun's conversations with Joffe.

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CUTTING FROM EVENING NEWS, THE KOUMINGTANG ORGAN IN ENGLISH

DATED JANUARY 27, 1923.

RUSSIA AND CHINA

BY EUGENE CHEN

Russia shares with China some strain of the blood of High Asia. Scratch the Muscovite, it is said, you find the Tartar. Is it this call of the blood that has turned the face of Russia towards China? But I leave this intriguing thought and direct attention to the post-war policy of the Anglo-Latin conquerors in the Great War. For it is M. Clemenceau's *cordon sanitaire* and its Caesarean implications that one must assign the presence of the Russian at Angora, at Teheran, at Cabul in sight of the road to India, and at Peking. I may have had to add—Tokio. Thither, it seems, the strange diplomacy of the Mandarin capital was sending, in disgust, the revolutionary heir of Old Russia. But the possibility of that orientation has now disappeared through the intervention of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This is one meaning of the conversations recorded in the communique printed in THE EVENING NEWS today.

There are other meanings. The menacing movement of secession which was tearing the great limb of Outer Mongolia from the body of China is arrested. And the same may be said of the parallel development in connexion with the Chinese Eastern Railway which appeared to threaten a complication that could only issue in a war of three nations in Northern Manchuria.

There is a suggestion that the ultimate outcome of the policy underlying the conversations between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and M. Joffe depends on the attitude of the Great Powers towards Russia and towards the Chinese leader. That outcome might be a fruitful co-operation between Russia and China, making available their material and cultural resources for the use and service of humanity; or, continued hostility to Russia and what appears like hostility to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in certain quarters might forge an iron alliance between Russia and China directed to other ends. There is a note of boldness here. Or do you say it has the accent of audacity? Perhaps; but all great prophecies are audacities.

He this as it may, it is clear that the conversations necessarily alter the international rating of Dr. Sun. He emerges definitely as a world force. The support of Russia seems to be pledged to him. What does this mean? In spite of the economic blockade, Russia remains and is actually a Great Power; and potentially she is perhaps the greatest Power of tomorrow. She may be disarrayed. But that is a passing phase, inseparable from the turmoils of war and the deep stirrings of a mighty change in the life of nations. She must soon re-enter the economic life of the world through recognition, long over-due. And at once her transport system will be set in order and the blood will re-flow in rich streams through her body. Then Russia will re-emerge in her strength, powerful and decisive in the affairs of nations. And this resurgent Russia will be the friend and ally of Sun Yat-sen.

Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities
During Week Ending January 22, 1925.

Further evidence of the friendly relations between the Kuomingtang party and the Bolshevikis was disclosed during the week. A. A. Joffe, Envoy to China of the Russian Soviet Republic, arrived in Shanghai on January 17. The following day he and secretaries spent from 6 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. in Dr. Sun Yat Sen's home, No. 29 Rue Molière. On January 20, Dugone Chen, editor of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's organ, the Evening News, visited the apartments of Joffe and the latter's secretaries paid a second visit to Dr. Sun's residence on January 21.

Other visitors to Dr. Sun Yat Sen during the week included : Tan Lee Ding(譚利庭), representative of the Chinese Abroad, who called at the house 4 times, Hsu Shao Cheng(徐紹楨), Dr. Sun's Chief- aide - de - camp, Tan Yen Kai(譚延闿), 459 Avenue Foch, ex-Tutuh of Hunan ; Yang Fu (楊度), one of the promoters of Yuan Shih Kai's monarchical plot, Yang Su Kai(楊庶堪), 371 Rue Amiral Bayle, ex-Civil Governor of Szechuen, a Cantonese named Chen(陳) who appears to be friendly with T. S. Chang, 77 Pakhoi Road, G. N. Sokolsky, a citizen of the United States of Russian origin, Dr. Gilbert Reid, an American ex-missionary who came into prominence during the war in connection with pro-German activities, an American who is believed to be employed in the United States Consulate, Tan Yoong Kai(譚永愷), 93 Rue Bourgeat, who is said to be one of the treasurers of the Kuomingtang party, Chang Ying Ngai(章行嚴), who is reported to be a representative of Tsen Chun Hsuan(岑春煊), a Cantonese rice dealer named Zung Tuck Sung(陳德勝), 75 Tsungming Road, Zau Lih Tsz(邵力子), one of the editors of the Min Kuo Pao, S. Y. Yang, 182 Rue de Siemen, a Cantonese who is said to be a citizen of the United States, Tsiang Kya

Zah(蔣介石), an old Kuomingtang, Liao Zoong Kai(廖仲愷), a trusted follower of Dr. Sun.

As usual Dr. Sun Yat Sen rarely leaves his home, and only went out once during the period under review. This was on January 17 when he, Sung Hung Yi(孫洪伊), ex-Minister of the Interior, and seven others Kuomingtang leaders attended a banquet in No. 771 Avenue Foch, Frenchtown, the home of Kwoh Piau(郭標), manager of the Ming On Co.

Forty two representatives of various local organizations visited No. 29 Rue Moliere, on January 17 and presented Dr. Sun with a thousand copies of a booklet, which contained an address welcoming him to Shanghai and several letters from individuals and organizations expressing appreciation of his services to the Republic. Associations represented at the presentation included the National Organizations' Union of China, the Merchants' and Labourers' Mutual Aid Society, Chinese Shopkeepers' Union, Chinese Women's Union, French Town Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, Woosung Road Street Union and China Korean Mutual Aid Society.

Several members of the Kuomingtang party held a meeting in No. 29 Rue Moliere at 3 p.m. January 19 to consider a telegram which had been received from Hu Han Ming( ), urging Dr. Sun Yat Sen to proceed to Canton. They failed to reach a decision but agreed to hold a further meeting within a few days.

A party of five hundred recruits for the armies in Fokien, who were in charge of two ex-magistrates named Sung Mong Chow(宋夢周) and Hyoong Mong Chow(熊夢周), left for Foochow by the s.s. "Ning Hsin" at daybreak on January 21. These men were engaged locally in places outside the Settlement.

A number of Cantonese supporters of Dr. Sun Yat Sen paraded Shanghai in four motor cars on January 19 carrying banners bearing inscriptions congratulating the Kuomingtangs on their victories and wishing them further success.

One hundred and thirty five Kuomingtangs and their sympathisers were present at a banquet given in the Oriental Hotel on January 20 in honour of Li Tung Dong (李登同), who arrived from Fokien about January 19 and again departed for that province on January 21.

A petition stating that Anhui members of the Kuomingtang party will on no account recognize Kwan Bang (関鵬) a member of the Anhui Provincial Assembly, and Kwan Yuin Loong (関雲龍), a former magistrate, as their leaders was presented to Dr. Sun Yat Sen on the afternoon of January 16 by : Wu Ting Chui (吳鼎九) and Sung Ping Sau (宋品壽), ex-military officers of Anhui, Hu Pei Sze (胡佩弦), a Chinese teacher, Sze Wei Poh (史維璞), President of a law school in Anhui, Tan Foh Sen (譚佛三), an ex-M.P. and Yao Kyoh Woo (姚覺吾), a former magistrate.

A memorial service in honour of Pang Chen Chun (龐人銓) and Huang An (黃愛), two labour leaders who were executed by Tuchun Chao Hung Tih (趙恒惕) of Hunan, last year, took place in the Baptist Church, Boulevarde des deux Republics, at 2.30 p.m. January 17. There were about two hundred people present, all of whom bowed once before a photo of the deceased. Miss Dingman, an American lady made a brief speech. She said it gave her great pleasure to be able to attend the meeting which showed the advance of class consciousness among the Chinese workers. Visits to various countries had convinced her of the difficulties connected with the organization of labour, and she therefore hoped that Chinese workers and workers' societies would subdue petty jealousies and unite in the promotion of the welfare of the proletariat. Speeches praising the unselfish devotion of the two dead leaders to the cause of labour were then made by Chang Chui Bah (張秋白), an ex-M.P., Kuo Tsz Fung (郭子豐), Chief editor of Shieh Pao (直報), Hankow, Dih Han Chi (翟漢奇), representative of the Chinese Seamen's Union,

Hongkong, Wong Yah Tsoi(王亞材), of the Shanghai Anhui Labour Union and others. The function was presided over by Chen Ping Sang(陳炳生), President of the Chinese Seamen's Union, Shanghai Branch, and terminated at 5 p.m.

About forty two members of Kuomintang party gave a banquet in the Great Eastern Hotel at 7.15 p.m. January 16 in honour of Chang Ping Lin(章炳麟), a noted literati who celebrated his fifty sixth birthday on that date. The function which was of a purely social nature, broke up at 9.30 p.m. Chang Ping Lin has at different times acted as advisor to the Government.

Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities
During Week Ending January 15, 1923.

Many prominent members of the Kuomingtang, including Li Lieh Chun(李烈鈞), Ho Han Ming(胡漢民), and Yang Hu(楊虎) alias Yang Siau Tien(楊嘯天) have left for the South, and it is reported that Dr. Sun Yat Sen will follow if his friends succeed in capturing Canton. Well informed people in Shanghai believe that the successes already achieved by the latter are due to monetary aid given by the Doctor who is reported to have recently received a large sum of money which is rumoured to have been furnished either by the Chinese abroad or the Soviet Government of Moscow where the notorious communist Chen To Seu(陳獨秀) who joined the Kuomingtang party several months ago, is reported to be at present. Tai Li Ling(譚利林), representative of the Chinese abroad, who lives in Room 11, Oriental Hotel, visited Dr. Sun Yat Sen's home at 3 p.m. on January 3 and remained there half an hour. Both Li Lieh Chun(李烈鈞) and Ho Han Ming(胡漢民) had interviews with Dr. Sun Yat Sen before their departure, the former spending two hours with him on January 8 and the latter an hour on January 9. Other persons who visited Dr. Sun Yat Sen recently are Yang Tcheng(楊晟), 182 Rue de Siemen, ex-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, who called on him on January 8 and remained an hour ; Chang Chi(張繼) alias Tsang Phoo Zien(張溥泉), Nos. 14 and 16 Rue de Siemen, who had a consultation lasting two hours with the Doctor on January 9, and a further talk for about half an hour on January 12; Zau Lih Ts(邵力子), one of the editors of the Min Kuo Pao(民國報), who spent an hour in Dr. Sun's home on January 9 ; two unknown Chinese travelling in motor car No. 5821 belonging to Mr. Zung Yoong Yang(陳榮揚), No.111 Jessfield Road, who made a call on January 9 ; one Kwan Yuen

Noong(關雲農) who is stated to be a staff officer to General Lu Yung Ziang(盧永祥) of Chekiang, who also called on January 9 and used motor car 4895 belonging to Dih Tsoo Tshing(狄楚青), No. 9 Yuynon Road, the editor of the Eastern Times ; Yu Yeu Zung(于右任), 130 Rue de Lagrene, a former editor of the defunct Min Hu Pao(民呼報), who remained from 3.50 p.m. to 4.50 p.m. on January 11 ; three Japanese belonging to the Tohotusin(東方通信社) (Eastern News Agency), No. 85 Minghong Road, who called in motor car No. 4063 at 3.30 p.m. January 11 and remained half an hour ; an unknown Cantonese and a foreigner, who appeared to be an American, who spent from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. January 11 in Dr. Sun's home. They arrived and left in motor car No. 6058 which belongs to S. Y. Young, No. 182 Rue de Siemen ; a Cantonese named Tan, 16 Hart Road, who spent an hour in the morning and another hour in the afternoon in the home of Dr. Sun on January 14 ; Tsen Chun Hsuan(岑春萱), ex-Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and formerly Administrative Director of the Canton Military Government, who remained 40 minutes with Dr. Sun Yat Sen on January 14.

On the forenoon of January 11, Dr. Sun varied his programme of receiving visitors by calling at No. 93 Rue Bourgeat, the home of Waung Ching Wei(汪精衛), who is reported to be sick. Waung is a secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and returned recently from an important mission to General Chang Tso Lin(張作霖) in Mukden.

The party which last Autumn unsuccessfully attempted to organize a meeting in honour of Dr. Sun Yat Sen has now published a booklet welcoming him to Shanghai. ~~Mx~~ Half of the booklet is composed of extracts from letters and scrolls written by various organizations expressing their appreciation of Dr. Sun's greatness and his unselfish devotion to the Republic, and the remaining pages contain what purports to give

the reasons for the failure of the movement to hold a meeting in his honour , the blame for which is ~~mistakes~~ indirectly attributed to the authorities of the Settlement, the French Concession and Chinese territory.

At a meeting attended by ten representatives of various organizations in the New Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, Nos. 506 Poh Ziang Lee(福祥里), Foochow Road, at 4 p.m. January 10, it was decided to request members of various societies to assemble at No. 44 Route Vallon on Sunday, January 21, when a thousand copies of the booklet containing an appreciation of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and welcoming him to Shanghai will be presented to the Doctor personally.

A memorial service in honour of the mother of Pah Wen Woi(柏文蔚), ex-Tutuh of Anhwei was held in the Pau Pung Dong(報本堂) temple, Q.316 Tientsin Road, on January 10. The service lasted from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. during which time the temple was visited by several members of the Kuomingtang party including Sung Hung Yi(孫洪伊), ex-Minister of the Interior, Tan Yen Kai(譚延闓), ex-Tutuh of Hunan, Chu Tsong(居正) who recently resigned from a post as secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Yang Su Kai(楊庶堪), ex-Tuchun of Szechuen. All the visitors bowed three times before a photo of the deceased hung in the reception Hall which was decorated with about 2,000 scrolls presented by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, President Li Yuan Hung, General Lu Yung Ziang of Chekiang, General Ho Fung Ling, Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai, members of the Kuomingtang ~~and~~ party and local labour and street unions. The scrolls contained inscriptions praising the deceased for his many virtues.

A resolution in favour of sending a protest to Dr. Sun Yat Sen against the appointment of Zia Vee Sung(謝葆生) to the leadership of local Szechuenese Kuomingtangs was passed

unanimously at a meeting of twenty natives of Szechuen held at No. 31 Yu Yang Lee(澳陽里) Avenue Joffre, Frenchtown, at noon on January 10. The meeting which was presided over by Wong Ming Ka(黃明階), an ex-M.P. terminated at 3 p.m.

Several members of the Kuomingtang party were present at a tiffin party given by Dr. Sun Yat Sen on January 10 in honour of one Lang Kyoeh(冷廣), who is reported to be a special envoy of General Chang Tso Lin of Manchuria. Lang Kyoeh is now living in No. 44 Route Vallon.

In compliance with orders given by the Shanghai Military Governor in consequence of representations made to him by the Fokien Fellow Countrymen's Association, a section of armed soldiers and an armed party of the Chinese city police boarded the s.s. "Ning Hsin" at the Nantao Bund on the evening of January 7 and escorted ashore some three hundred men of the coolie class, who had been enlisted locally for services in Fokien.

It is reported that Tan Yuen Kai(譚延闓), a former Tutuh of Hunan, who is now a prominent Kuomingtang, returned to Shanghai on January 10 from Hunan where he was sent on a special mission to Tuchun Chao Hung Tih(趙恒惕) by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to whom he made a report on his arrival.

The family of Hsu Chung Ts(許崇智), who commands the second army of Dr. Sun Yat Sen in Fokien is living in No. 410 Rue Auguste Boppe.

After indulging in rambling and heated arguments for two hours and twenty minutes, a meeting of the National Salvation Association, held in the Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association on the afternoon of January 14 for the purpose of electing officers, broke up without transacting any business. There were a hundred and seventy persons representing sixty different societies present at the meeting which was presided over by an aged Roman Catholic priest

named Ma Siang Pah(馬相伯). This association is being promoted by the Kuomingtang barrister, Mr. George Nau Chein(饒漢祥).

There were about hundred and twenty people present at a memorial service in honour of Chow Shao Chi (周肇基), an Anhwei student, which took place in the International Institute, Avenue Joffre, at 2.30 p.m. January 14. All those present bowed three times before a tablet containing deceased's name. Speeches praising Chow's work as a student and a Kuomingtang were then made by Tsu Yung Nun(周雍能), a follower of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Ling Tsz Wang(凌子黃), leader of the Honan Kuomingtangs, and Ho Sze Tseng(何世楨), an ex-president of the Shanghai Students' Union. All the speakers referred to the sad circumstances surrounding the death of deceased who, they alleged, had been executed by the subordinates of Tupan Ma Lien Yah(馬聯甲) of Anhwei, because he led an agitation intended to force the Government to disburse for the benefit of education funds appropriated for that purpose. On the conclusion of the speeches a motion put forward by Chang Chiu Bah(張秋白), an ex-M.P. who presided, in favour of sending a telegram to the Civil Governor of Anhwei demanding the payment of $5000.00 compensation to deceased's family was passed unanimously. The function terminated at 4 p.m.

Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities

During Week Ending January 8, 1923.

Local Kuomintangs are reported to be jubilant over the victories of their partisans at Wuchow on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, and in an interview with the North China Daily News Dr. Sun Yat Sen has boasted that his troops will enter Canton in about two weeks. In the same interview Dr. Sun stated that peace offers made to him by General Chu Pei Pu had come to nothing, but that he is still negotiating with General Tsao Kun(曹錕). On January 1, the Kuomintang issued a manifesto containing the following statement of its policy :-

1- To promote racial regeneration by (a) enforcing universal education, (b) revision of international treaties so as to secure for China all her former freedom and place the nation on the same level as other foreign countries.

2- To reform the system of election by (a) establishing universal franchise and abolishing class privileges, (b) allowing freedom of the press, freedom of speech and freedom to assemble.

3- To make plans for an equal distribution of wealth and the solution of all difficult economic problems,

(a) To place a limit on the area of land which each individual citizen is entitled to hold, and impose taxes in accordance with equity,

(b) The nationalization of certain industries such as railways, mines, forests and navigation, and the formulation of a scheme under which the labourers will have a voice in their control.

(c) To get correct statistics of agricultural produce, and to distribute the stable food equally among the people,

(d) To reform the monetary system,

(e) To institute a statute for the protection of labourers and improvement of their working conditions,

(f) To allow sex equality,

(g) To improve the condition and raise the status of peasant farmers.

It is stated in well informed circles that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is at present well supplied with funds with which he has purchased the allegiance of several generals at Wuchow and a controlling interest in some foreign and Chinese newspapers in Shanghai. It is also reported that persons acting on his behalf attempted to purchase a supply of guns, small arms and ammunition at a figure variously estimated above $1,000,000.00 from Admiral Stark, who commands a fleet of Russian ships, which escaped from Vladivostock after the capture of that city by the Reds, and is now anchored off Woosung.

Apart from the embarrassments ~~by~~ caused by Dr. Sun Yat Sen's activities, the Central Government is now confronted with fresh difficulties in consequence of action taken by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce which during the week in a lengthy telegram to Parliament ~~with~~ condemning the financial authorities in Peking for pledging the nation's resources for self-aggrandisement, demands the publication of full details of all loans contracted since China became a Republic. This telegram was drafted by the Committee on disarmament, finance and the constitution recently organized by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. George Hsu Chion(徐謙) has returned to Shanghai, and is again living at No. 1298 Avenue Edward VII where a school for suffragettes has been opened by his wife and the publication of a newspaper called the Christian Uplift has been established. Hsu Chion is at present busy promoting an organization called the National Salvation Association, which aims at co-ordinating the efforts of all patriotic societies in Shanghai. He is assisted in this work by a Roman Catholic priest named Ho Siang Pah(馬相伯) who is an octogenarian.

Further information now received shows that, in addition to those already named, the following persons visited Dr. Sun Yat Sen's house during the past two weeks:- Song Fah Hsu(孫發緒), ex-civil governor of Anhui, Chang Chi(張繼), alias Tsang Poo Ziu (張溥泉), a secretary of Dr. Sun, Tai Li Ling(譚礼林),

representative of the Chinese abroad, Wu Kwang Hsin(吳光新), ex-Commander in Chief of the Upper Yangtsze, Wong Tsing Wei (汪精衛), 93 Rue Bourgeot, who was recently sent by Dr. Sun Yat Sen on a mission to General Chang Tso Ling(張作霖) of Manchuria, Loh Doh Joon(陸直精), who is reported to be a representative of General Ho Fung Ling, Wong Foh Song(黃復生), No. 4? An Jong Loo(安仁里), Avenue Foch, who formerly held a high military command in Szechuen. During the holidays Madame Sun Yat Sen(孫逸仙) visited Ho Hum Ning(胡漢明), No. 3 Ming Toh Loo(明德里), Route Vallon, and Kou Ziong Chi(孔祥熙), No. 305 Avenue Du Roi Albert, who is stated to be married to her sister.

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Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities
During Week Ending January 1, 1923.

The Central Government has averted the crisis created through the opposition of ~~xxxx~~ provincial officials to the increased postal rates by reverting to the old tariff, and it is reported that the news of its surrender has been received with great satisfaction by local Kuomingtangs who consider that the loss of revenue and prestige, which reversion to the old rates entails for the Central Government is sure to hasten the disruption.

Although the arrival and departure from and to outports and places of the interior of delegates of Dr. Sun Yat Sen still continues, there seems to have been a lull in Kuomingtang activities during the holidays. Ten members of the party including Chang Chiu Bah(張秋白), an ex-M.P., Chang Chi (張繼), a secretary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and Chu Tseng (朱乙), who recently resigned from a similar position, attended a tiffin party at No. 7 Albany Road on December 27, but the timely intervention of the police who had been apprised before of the intention to hold the function compelled the diners to abandon plans they had made to discuss matters of a political nature. Chang Chi(張繼) who recently returned from the North, is now living in No. 44 Route Vallon.

A memorial service in honour of a Kuomingtang named Chen Su Fan(陳樹藩), who should not be confounded with the person of the same name who was once Civil Governor of Shensse, was held in the Pau Pung Dong(報恩堂) temple, 316 Tientsin Road between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. December 27, during which time the place was visited by Yang Ju Hsi (楊度熙), who represented Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Tang Hung Ji (汪精衛), ex-Minister of the Interior, Sun Fo and [illegible]

Ex-Tutuh of Hunan, Li Lieh Chun(李烈钧), Chief of Staff to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and Chang I Pang(張一鵬), an ex-Vice Minister of Justice.

A new association called The Racial Self-Determination Society, which is being formed by George Hsu Chien and other local Kuomingtangs with the avowed object of resisting foreign aggression in China, has opened an office at No. 307 Nyung Tshung Fong(邱春坊), Hupeh Road.

Tsang Chi Sz(張季青 女), one of Tuchun Li Hou Chi's divisional commanders, who is reported to have been defeated by General Hsu Chung Ts(許崇智), is said to have arrived in Shanghai recently.

Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities

During Week Ending December 25, 1922.

The past week has been marked by considerable activity in Kuomingtang circles. A further batch of recruits was dispatched to Fokien by the s.s. "Ningshing" on December 19. These men were recruited by one Yang Hu (楊虎) alias Yang Siau Tien (楊嘯天) who accompanied them to their destination. The wife of Yang Hu, who is an old member of the Kuomingtang party, is still residing at No. 282 Rue Kraetzer. Other notable Kuomingtangs who left during the week are Loo Sz Tien (盧師諦) and Chang Chi (張繼). Loo who once held a high military command in Szechuen, is said to have gone to Fokien. He resided up to the time of his departure at No. 38 Pau Keng Lee (寶康里), Avenue Joffre. Chang Chi who is a secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is reported to have proceeded to Paotingfu. While here he made No. 30 Rue Marcel Tillot his headquarters. Tsang Yuh Bang (張翼鵬), who is reported to have been in Shanghai for some time on a mission from Chao Hung Tih (趙恒惕), Tuchun of Hunan, to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, returned to that province on December 24. While in Shanghai Tsang lived with one of the oldest members of the Kuomingtang party named Yui Yue Zung (于右任) at No. 130 Rue de Lagrene. Towards the end of the week, a report was current that serious differences had arisen among local Kuomingtangs and it was alleged Chu Tseng (居正) alias Chu Kyak Sung (居覺生) and other prominent men had submitted their resignations as a protest against their senior Ho Hai Ming (何海鳴) who is accused of being harsh and overbearing. Ho lives at No. 3 Nan Ming Tuh Lee (南明德里), Route Vallon.

A member of the Kuomingtang party is making arrangements to open a news agency at No. 474 Woo Foh Lee

(王福星), Avenue Edward VII, French Town.

A resolution in favour of dispatching a letter to the Civil Governor of Anhui demanding that severe measures be taken against Magistrate Wong Hau Sze(王浩九) of Sze Shien(四縣) district(Anhui) was passed unanimously at a meeting of representatives of various Anhui organizations held in 506 Foh Ziang Lee(福祥里), Foochow Road, at 3 p.m. December 22 after one Zung Chu King(陳九經) who recently arrived from Anhui, had read a report regarding the execution of a student named Tsu Sz Tsung(周士傳) by the Magistrate in question. There were thirteen people present at the meeting which was presided over by Wong Loong Ding(王龍庭), an ex-M.P. who is a prominent member of the Anhui Soldiers' Disbandment Association. The proceedings terminated at 5 p.m.

A rather serious situation, which the Kuomingtangs will no doubt endeavour to exploit to their advantage, has arisen in Shanghai in consequence of the refusal of several officials including the Governors of Chekiang and Kiangsu, to obey the orders for the increase of postal and telegraph rates which seem to be generally unpopular.

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Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen"s Activities

During Week Ending Dec. 18,1922.

Shanghai Koumingtang societies and newspapers continue to demand the dismissal of General Ma Lien Yah of Anhui, who is now accused of cruelly ill treating students, and denounce Generals Chang Tong Lai (張福來) and Wu Pei Foo (吳佩孚) for allowing bandits to create a reign of terror in Honan. Other Government officials are similarly censured for permitting bandit activities in Tsingtau which, the critics assert is likely to lead to foreign intervention in Chinese domestic affairs. While continuing friendly to the Koumingtang, the local Bolshevick organ is criticising that party for holding aloof from labour, and in reports published during the week giving news about a movement for the establishment of a Central labour union in Canton accuse Chen Chuan Ming (陳炯明) of being a reactionary and a friend of capitalism. Contradictory reports appear in the Press about the relations between the Koumingtang and General Lu Ying Ziang (盧永祥). In one paper it is alleged that two notorious Koumingtang named Chulh Ching (居正) and Wong Da Wei (黃大偉) recently visited Hangchow and discussed measures for the joint defence of Fokien and Chekiang and it is also stated that Little Hsu has been in Hangchow since his alleged return from the South, while another paper claims that General Lu Ying Ziang (盧永祥) of Chekiang and General Ho Fung Ling (何豐林) of Shanghai are likely in the near future to receive special promotion in return for which they will give unconditional allegiance to the Central Government.

Dr. Sun Yat sen's callers during the week included Dr. Alfred Sze (施肇基), Chinese Minister to Washington, and Parley P. Christensen, the Farmer-Labour Party candidate for President of the United States in 1920. The last named,

who strongly advocates recognition of Soviet Government, left for Hongkong on December 12. He had an interview with an esperantist named Li Sz Liang (黎世良), in his room in the Astor House on December 2. Li teaches in a school in North Szechuen Road which has been suspected for some years of being concerned in Bolshevist activities.

Boh Chi Woo (白崇武), who is reputed to be a member of Dr. Wu-Pei Fu's staff, visited Dr. Sun Yat Sen at No. 29 Rue Moliere, and Sung Hung Yi (孫洪伊), at No. 10 San Yoh Lee (三益里), Rue Eugene Bard, on December 16. Boh remained an hour with Dr. Sun and half an hour with Sung Hung Yi. The latter, who was formerly Minister of the Interior, is reputed to be one of the ablest men in the Koumingtang party.

A public memorial ceremony in honour of Dr. Wu Ting Fang was held in the Sing Woo Dan (新舞台) Theatre, Chinese City, on the afternoon of December 17. There were about three thousand people present and Tan Yi Kai (譚毅圖), who formerly held the post of Tutuh of Hunan, and Zau Lih Tsz (邵力子), an editor of the Min Kuo Pao (民國報), acted as master of ceremonies and usher respectively. Speeches eulogizing the deceased were made by Chu Tseng (朱正), a Koumingtang who held the Woosung Forts for Dr. Sun Yat Sen in 1913, Sung Hung Yi (孫洪伊), ex Minister of the Interior, General Wong Da Wei (黃大偉), who recently took part in the fighting in Fokien, Yuan Hai Tao ([illegible]), who was Vice Minister of Education in [illegible] (西[illegible]), Vice Chairman of the Industrial [illegible] Tsu Yau Nyung (周[illegible]), representative of [illegible] in foreign countries, Yu Yue Zung ([illegible]) [illegible] defunct Min Hu Pao (民[illegible]报), [illegible]

a lady named Woo Moh Lan (吳木蘭), and a Japanese named Watanabe. The attendance included representatives of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Military Governor, City Magistrate, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen. No reference was made to controversial politics during the function which terminated at 4 p.m.

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Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities

During Week Ending Dec. 11, 1922.

The difficulties besetting the Central Government in consequence of differences amongst the supporters and the chaos created by bandits in several loyal provinces have raised the spirits of the Kuomingtang party who are now more hopeful about the future plans than they have been for some time. Dr. Sun's followers are said to be especially pleased with the turn events which are taking place in Tsingtau and have dispatched a number of minor leaders to organize their supporters in that region, so that the brigand bands can be secretly assisted to make ordered government impossible. The position in Tsingtau and the Fokien situation are said to have been discussed in detail at an important conference in Dr. Sun's house on December 8. The attendance on that occasion comprised Wong Da Wei(黄大偉), Hu Han Ming(胡漢民), Chang Chi(張繼), Chu Cheng (居正) and twenty others, and their deliberations lasted from 4.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Tan Yen Kai(譚延闓), 489 Avenue Joffre, who formerly held a high position in Hunan, spent three quarters of an hour with Dr. Sun on December 5.

A book attacking Chen Chuin Ming(陳炯明) for revolting against the Southern Government is now on sale in the Kuomingtang book stores here.

Ten men who claimed to have acted as Dr. Sun Yat Sen's bodyguard in Canton asked for assistance at his house on December 5, but were sent away empty handed.

George Hsu Chien(徐謙), ex-Minister of Justice in the Canton Cabinet, is reported to have left secretly for the North a few days ago. In the meantime his wife is continuing her campaign for sex equality in which she is trying to enlist the support of all female students.

Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities
During Week Ending December 4, 1922.

The exposure of their connection with recruiting for the armies in Fokien, which showed the insincerity of their demands for the disbandment of soldiers, does not seem to have in any way disturbed local Kuomingtang agitators who are continuing their activities as usual. General Wong Da Wei(黃大偉) arrived here from Fokien in the early part of the week and is residing at No. 351 Taku Road. He and Chang Chi(張繼) who, on behalf of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, has visited a number of prominent men in different parts of the country, had luncheon with the Doctor on November 30, and local Kuomingtangs gave a tiffin in his honour in the Great Eastern Hotel on Dec. 1. Several Speeches eulogising General Wong Da Wei for his ability as a military leader and congratulating him on his recent victories in Fokien were made during the feast. The function was presided over by Zee Shao Tseng(徐紹楨), who is Chief Aide-de-Camp to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and those present, of whom there were about ninety, included Ma Cham Wu(馬君武), Chief Secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Hu Han Ming(胡漢民), ex-Tutuh of Canton, Sung Hung Yi(孫洪伊), formerly Minister of Interior, Chang Chi(張繼), a secretary to Dr. Sun, Wu Chao Chu(伍朝樞), son of the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang, Wong Ching Wei(汪精衛), a prominent Kuomingtang and close friend of Dr. Sun.

It is reliably reported that nine or ten members of the Kuomingtang party, who have been engaged promoting agitations here against the Central Government during the past year, have obtained posts in Fokien and will soon leave for that province. The favoured politicians include Yu Yuh Tsu (俞育之), Chairman of the National Organizations' Union of China, 17 San Yih Lee(三益里), Rue Ruyere Road, Nyi Pah Wei (嚴伯威), and Dung Ka Tsing(鄧嘉清), former member of the National Diplomatic Federation, which was dissolved on February 28, 1922.

It is reported that Wong Kyih Zung(王吉人), the book binder who was formerly a Magistrate, is secretly assisting in engaging recruits for the Fokien Kuomingtang armies. Wong is a prominent member of the Progressive Labour Union of China, 133 Range Road, and one of the promoters of the Shanghai Anhui Labour Union, 2 Vi Sing Lee(惟新里), Rue Kraetzer.

Li Lieh Chan(李烈鈞) who has returned to Shanghai, is again residing in the Barzailan Japanese Hotel at No. 33 Muirhead Road, but it is reported that he will soon remove to No. 125 Rue Massenet, French Town.

Societies in Shanghai consisting of the residents of different streets and designated Street Unions, which are to a great extent under the influence of the Kuomingtang and which after a period of marked activity following their formation in 1919 became comparatively quiet, have recently shown signs of renewed vigour and are at present conducting a campaign for the restoration of the Mixed Court to Chinese control, and their activities in this connection are receiving wide publicity in the Chinese Press.

Summary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Activities
During Week Ending November 27, 1922.

There is now good reason to believe that, in addition to his other activities, Dr. Sun Yat Sen has assisted in supplying the Kuomingtang armies in Fokien with recruits, of whom about two thousand have already been sent from Shanghai to that province during the past few months. Evidence of Dr. Sun's complicity in this matter came to light on November 20 when his representative paid $3.00 each in the Chinese Central Police Station to a squad about ninety strong of the future soldiers whose disbandment became necessary in consequence of their arrest by the French Police. Other revelations regarding the recruiting earlier in the same day showed that arrangements had been made to send about six hundred men to Foochow by the s.s. "Ming Hsin", belonging to the Sun Pah S. N. Co. These plans miscarried through the Shanghai Defence Commissioner, General Ho Fang Ling, causing the removal of the recruits from the ship by a party of armed police. General Ho took action at the request of the President of the Fokien Fellow-Countrymen's Association, and rumours that he was influenced in his decision by telegrams from Admiral Sah Chong Ying seems to be groundless. A batch of 100 recruits sent to Fokien subsequent to this incident travelled by the s.s. "Seikyo Maru" which sailed at 1 p.m. November 23. Further parties of recruits are expected to proceed to Fokien in the near future.

Enquiries indicate [illegible] the recruiting of men for the Fokien armies is done [illegible] territory outside the jurisdiction of the Municipal C[illegible], and the principal agents engaged in the work are Vu[illegible] Shing([illegible]) who until

about 10 days ago resided at No. 55 Yang Lu Loo(孔志里), Rue Sieren, and one Wong Woo(王喜) and their assistants include Tsang Si Sang(章柳桑), 419 Rue Amiral Bayle, Liao Ying(刘英) and Soong Woo Ling(宋和林).

Further information regarding entertainments given recently by Dr. Sun Yat Sen go to show that, in addition to those already named, the following were among his guests :-

Wu Kang Shing(吳之新), No. 19 Yates Road,

Zion Sz Ling (徐樹林), No. 49 Yah Ping Loo(怡平里), Avenue Joffre,

Nyeu Zou(虞仕), representative of Tupan Lu Yung Ziang of Chekiang residing in Sing Lu Dzo(新旅社), Hotel, Hupoh Road, Room No. 35,

Chu Tseng(居正), No. 1 Dong Yih Loo(同益里), Rue Amiral Bayle who arrived at his house at different times up to 7.15 p.m. and left at 9.15 p.m. on November 16,

Zoe Kou Ching(徐国卿), Yang Doo(杨度), and Li Nan Woo (廉南和) alias Wei Tshing(惠卿) who attended a party at his house on November 15. The latter function was given in honour of Zoe Kou Ching(徐国卿) who recently returned from a mission in Paoting Fu(保定府) in company of one Yang Doo(杨度) alias Tsahe Tsz(哲子), who is said to be a representative of Tsao Kun(曹錕). It has also now transpired that the third Japanese at the feast given by

Dr. Sun Yat Sen on November 10, is a lawyer named Kikuchi living in N. Szechuen Road.

Tan Yen Kai(譚延闓), who for only hold a high official position in Hunan, spent from 10.30 a.m. to 13.30 p.m. on November 20 in Dr. Sun's house. Tan resides at 459 Avenue Foch.

A group calling themselves the Anhui Labour Union continue to denounce Ma Lien Yah(馬聯甲), and at a meeting held during the week, decided to appeal to Anhui M. P.s to demand his dismissal for failing to suppress the banditry which is rife in that province.

Local Kuomingtang are now endeavouring to organise a memorial service in honour of Han Kwo(韓恢), and a society to promote this object has been formed in Ping Ming Boys' School, No. 1149 Robison Road.

Chung Siao Bung(鍾筱朋), ex - Vice President of the Chinese Seamen's Union (Shanghai Branch), left here for Hongkong by the s.s. "Kwongloo" on November 22.

The local Bolshevist organ, The New Shanghai Life, continues to give news about the Kuomingtang party, and on November 25 published a strange report to the effect that efforts are being made to bring about a reconciliation between General Chen Chun Ming and Dr. Sun Yat Sen and that a representative of the latter named Chu Siau Tien ( ) has recently had a conference with the former in Canton. The report adds that Chu has since gone to Fokien where he settled some differences between Hsu Chung Chi(許崇智) and Hsu Shih Tseng(徐樹錚 alias Little Hsu.

A long review of the labour situation in China which appeared in the same paper on November 21 concluded with the following admonition to the Kuomingtang :-

"Opposition to labour aims and desires, and " disregard to the struggle for betterment of conditions,

"can only lead to failure of the nationalists aim to "develop a revolutionary nationalistic movement. The "alternative result would be the creation of the own "political movement, independent of the nationalist "movement, by the labouring classes themselves. If the "nationalist movement is to succeed in its task the leaders "must show more sympathy to the labourers, and conciliate "them by supporting their aims for the labouring classes "of China will be the advance forces in the struggle for "freedom".

Memorial ceremonies in honour of Dr. Wu Ting Fang were held in his home, No. 3 Gordon Road, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. November 26, during which time the house was visited by large numbers of the Kuomintang party, several prominent merchants and some local officials. All the visitors bowed three times before a photo of the late diplomat hung in the reception hall. The room was decorated with about a thousand scrolls presented by various friends of the deceased and containing inscriptions bearing evidence of their appreciation of his valuable services to the country. The scrolls bore the names of people prominent in the civil and military life of the country, including the principal Tuchuns, Civil Governors, military generals, and Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen During
Week ending Nov. 20, 1922.

The satisfaction prevailing last week in local Kuomingtang circles over events in Fokien has given way to a feeling of uncertainty in consequence of reports that friction exists among the new military leaders in that province. Under the circumstances there is no likelihood that Dr. Sun Yat Sen will act on advice given by some of his partisans to proceed to Foochow, but will remain in Shanghai to await developments, expected next Spring when it is thought that General Chang Tsong Ling(張作霖) will make a fresh attempt to obtain control of the Central Government. It is said that Chang is training a large army to conquer Wu Pei Foo(吳佩孚) while his friends of the Kuomingtang and other parties are endeavouring to weaken Wu's military power through the promotion of brigandage and labour troubles in his territory. An emissary of Tuan Chi Jui(段祺瑞) named Ho Chuan Hsun(何傳勳) is reported to have been a guest on November 16 at a party given by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, an invitation which was not accepted by Hsu Shu Tseng(徐樹錚) alias Little Hsu who is believed to be in Shanghai, although efforts to locate him have not been successful.

Other Kuomingtang activities during the week include preparations for the holding of a memorial service in honour of Dr. Wu Ting Fang, and arrangements for opening a school for suffragettes on December 1 by Mrs. George Hsu Hsien at No. 1898 Avenue Edward VII.

It is reliably reported that Lam Wai Ming, chairman of the local branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union, for whose arrest the French Police have held a warrant for some time, has gone to Hongkong, where he will take over the presidency of the Social Department of the branch of the Chinese Sea-

men's Union in that port. Friends of Lam state that he left by the "President McKinley" on November 16, but inquiries at the shipping office have failed to elicit any corroboration of this. Lam will be succeeded in the presidency of the Chinese Seamen's Union, Shanghai branch, by Zung Ping Sung(陳炳生) who killed his wife in Canton.

The weekly notes about Dr. Sun Yat Sen from time to time contain reports of resolutions passed at different meetings which give the impression that they indicate the trend of public opinion here. This, however, is rarely the case, for the attendance at the vast majority of these meetings is only about a dozen, and the total active membership of societies with various names responsible for their organization would not exceed a hundred, and consist largely of professional agitators.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen During
Week Ending Nov. 13, 1922.

Local members of the Kuomingtang including Dr. Sun Yat Sen, are reported to consider the changes in Fokien a great success for their party.

Antagonism towards Hsu Shu Tseng(徐樹錚) alias Little Hsu seems to have subsided, but local political agitators continue their attacks on Tuchun Ma Lien Kya(馬聯甲) of Anhwei, Tuchun Tsai Cheng Hsun(蔡成勳) of Kiangsi Tuchun Hsia Yao Nan(蕭耀南) of Hupeh, to whom has now been added Tuchun Chi Shih Yuan(齊燮元) of Kiangsu. Hsia is accused of responsibility for the summary execution of Kin Hsu-chun(金叔羣) at Changsha and Chi is denounced for executing Han Kwo(韓恢) at Nanking.

In addition to assisting in the propaganda against these officials, the Kuomingtang press has recently devoted considerable space to reports of the activities of bandits in Anhwei and Honan who, in the intervals between marauding expeditions, seem to pass their time harassing militarists friendly to the Central Government. These brigands are said to be numerous and well organized and are credited with ability to influence military situation. A marked increase in arms smuggling here would seem to indicate that there is a movement afoot to make Shanghai a base for suppling these or other unauthorized persons with arms.

Hostility to Chen Chuan Ming of Canton continues unabated among local Kuomingtang cliques who are now spreading reports that the British Minister disapproves of the action, alleged to have been taken by Dr. Jamieson, British Consul General of Canton, in the loan negotiations, and a threat is made that Chinese opposed to the loan are making arrangements to have his conduct made the subject of a question in the House when pailiament re-assembles after the elections.

Callers at Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Home in the Rue Moliere, French Town, on Nov. 10 included three Japanese who remained there from noon till 3 p.m. The names of these have not been ascertained, but they came in two motor cars belonging to F. Tanaka, Japanese Vice Consul, and F. Yoneda, No. 5 Seward Road, a Japanese hotel.

A report that Hsu Shu-Tseng(徐樹錚) alias Little Hsu has left Fokien and came to Shanghai is now being verified.

The Shanghai Gazette, the local organ in English of the Kuomingtang, and the Evening Star have merged and the combined newspapers are now appear under the name of the "Evening News".

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen During
Week Ending Nov. 6 , 1922.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen seems to be very disturbed by the reports about his communist provolivities. Not content with the public refutation of any intention on his part to establish a Soviet Republic made some time ago he has within the week under review again sent a communication to the press denying that the propagation of Bolshevism is part of the policy of the Kuomingtang party. He admits that some individual members may hold such views, but asserts that neither he nor the other prominent leaders have any faith in the communist doctrine. It is noteworthy that the second disavowal of communist connections by the Kuomingtang chief synchronized with visits made to his place by Mr John J. Abbott, Vice President of the Continental and Commerical Bank of Chicago, who is living in the Astor House.

Happenings during the week indicate that the efforts of the Kuomingtang to extend its influence in Shanghai are meeting with some success. Zau Man Koong, who for some years has acted as agent here for the sale of Kuomingtang literature has been selected by a meeting attended by representatives of all local labour bodies to proceed to Peking to press a demand for the cancellation of statutes prejudicial to the labour movement in the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code. George Mau Meien is in demand as a lecturer, among addresses he delivered recently bing one before the students of the Soochow comparative Law School. Another Kuomingtang who seems to be polular is Dr. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who was entertained to dinner a few days ago by the Chinese Ratepayers Association. K. P. Chen, who presided at the function, is a member of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the S. M. C.

Local societies under Kuomingtang influence seem to have

great faith in General Hsu Chung Chi ( ) of Foochow. The Fokienese Guild has appealed to him to drive Hsu (little Hsu) out of their province, while the Cantonese Self-Government Club urges that he should devote himself to the task of ridding their birth place of Chen Chuen Ming.

The local Kiangsu men are still denouncing Tuhun Tsai Chun Hsuan , and have decided to ask the assistance of societies of their fellow provincials all over the country to assist in pressing home the attack.

It is reported that Han Hwe, one of Dr. Sun's most prominent helpers, was executed at Nanking on October 30. A rumour that he was kidnapped from Shanghai has not been confirmed.

Denunciations of General Chen Chuan Ming of Canton are still a daily feature in the local Kuomingtang press.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen During
Week Ending October 30, 1922.

Prominent members of the Kuomingtang continue to leave for Fokien, the most notable persons departing during the past week being Wong Ching Wai(汪精衛), who recently visited Mukden, Ho Hai Ming(胡漢民), Dr. Sun's delegate to Tuan Chi Jui(段祺瑞), Chu Tseng(居正) and Tsu Tsheh Vung(朱執文). Qua Tai Chin(郭泰祺) and Chang Chi(張繼), two more of those recently entrusted with missions to influential politicians and militarists by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, are now back in Shanghai to which George Hsu Hsien(徐謙), the Christian barrister, has also returned.

Local Kiangsi and Anhui societies organized by the Kuomingtang continue to spread propaganda against Tupan Tsai Chen Hsun(蔡成勳) and other officials friendly to Wu Pei Fu(吳佩孚), while the Hupeh Reconstruction Society, another organization under Kuomingtang influence, is using similar tactics against Tupan Hsiao Yao Nen(蕭耀南).

The Shanghai newspapers controlled by the Kuomingtang print exaggerated reports about the doings of these associations and thus manage to give a false impression of their importance and strength. The same papers almost daily publish attacks on the President Li Yuen Hung(黎元洪), who is described as the "Peking Blunderer", and their attitude towards Chen Chiung-ming(陳炯明) of Canton may be gauged from the following leading article published in the Min Kuo Pao(民國報) and reproduced in English in the Shanghai Gazette:-

" Traitor Chen Chiung Ming Barters Away Kwangtung.

" Min Kuo Jih Pao:-

"General Chen Chiung-ming's intrigues and traitorous

" loan negotiations" have scarcely been unearthed than the
" people of Kwangtung raise an outcry against such "under-
" hand work". While the people of Canton are shouting
" "Down with traitors", General Chen assisted by a gang of
" intriguers and "bargainers" finds it lucrative to barter
" away Kwangtung's birthrights. The government mint of
" Canton has been hypothecated. Not satisfied with the
" "ill-gotten" wealth that comes to him in the form of
" " discounts and brokerages", rebel Chen conceives the
" grand idea of pledging away Kwangtung's mining rights
" as if the voice of the people had been stilled, and
" their mouths muzzled.

" Traitor Chen is morally bankrupt. So long as his
" rabble forces support him, Chen will go ahead with his
" tracherous activities. He will be frightened out of
" his wits if his troops get out of hand. It cannot be
" gainsaid that his soldiers are recruited from the ranks
" of bandits. They are "uniformed buccaneers, for the
" moment they are let loose they will commit crimes too
" horrible to describe. Wherever they go, they leave a
" trail of destruction behind them. These looters commit
" incendiarism and murder. As soon as these "War honnds"
" are unchained, they will collect "tributes" from the people
" in the interest of their "lord". Realising that his
" rabble soldiery is a nuisance in the eyes of the people
" of Canton, rebel Chen says, " I will not let loose my
" soldiers to prey upon the people but I will collect tributes
" from foreign bankers in form of loans secured on the
" natural recources of Kwangtung".

" Had General Chen been deprived of his command over
" his troops, he would not have dared to "bully" the will of
" the people, much less would he negotiate with foreign
" financiers for toans. Evidently his soldiers must be

" disbanded if Kwangtung is to remain independent. It is
" interesting to note that Chen calls the troops under
" his control "Defenders of the Frontier," well knowing
" that his men will return to their forest life if an
" opportunity presents itself.

" General Chen Chiung-ming is throwing Kwangtung's
" door widely open to foreign invaders, yet he says that
" his forces are " defenders of the national boundary."
" This is mischievous. General Chen's activities may be
" summed up in one word, and that word is treason.

Local Kuomingtangs now appear to be endeavouring to recover some of their lost popularity by acting as mediators in labour disputes, and a marked increase in troubles of this nature since the return of Dr. Sun and his aides-de-camp to this port leaves small room for doubt that this party is playing the dual role of incendiary and fire brigade in these matters.

Yih Fu Lai(葉福來), Treasurer of the Chinese Seamen's Union, No. 163 Broadway, was arrested in that organization at 11 a.m October 26 on a French Mixed Court Warrant for being concerned in publishing a scurrilous pamphlet calculated to bring Mr. Fu Siao Eu(傅筱侯), a Director of the China Merchants S. N. Co. and a resident of French Town, into disrepute. This prisoner was summarily handed over to the Police of French Town where Tsu Pau Ting(朱宝庭), a member of committee of the Chinese Seamen's Union, and another man are at present on security under remand in connection with the same offence. The Police of the Settlement accompanied the French Police to execute the Warrant which also authorises the arrest of Lam Wei Man(林偉文), President of the Chinese Seamen's Union, Loh San Kyih(陸崇吉), a member of the committee,

and one Da Pau Pei(大宝貝) who are alleged to be concerned with Yih. Efforts are now being made to apprehend those.

A desire to settle the above trouble is stated to be the motive of a visit to Shanghai by Kung Ping Sung (陳炳生), ex-President of the Hongkong Seamen's Union, who murdered his wife and who is at present here and reported to be living in Chinese territory. Dih Han Kyi(翟漢奇), another leader in the Chinese Seamen's Union, who arrived in the Settlement in the early part of the month, left on 19th instant for Tientsin where he will endeavour to organize a branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union. Hsieh Ying Pao(谢英伯) alias Zia Wah Kou(谢华国), another of those who gained notoriety in connection with the Hongkong seamen's strike, is also in the North where it is suspected that he has had a hand in promoting the strikes which have recently disturbed that area.

The S.S. "Hoan" arrived here from Foochow on October 22 with 1,190 of Li Hou Chi's soldiers who left for Nanking the same day. The S.S. "Hsin-Chi" which reached here two days previously also brought about 220 followers and subordinates of the deposed Tuchun.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen During
Week Ending October 23, 1926.

There are indications that the capture of Fokien by the Southerners and their allies is likely to detract from the importance of Shanghai as a centre of Kuomingtang activities. Societies in Fokien are reported to have invited Dr. Sun to go there and assist in the rehabilitation of that province, while Li Lieh Chun(李烈鈞), who previous to Chen Chuin Ming's coup at Canton commanded the anti-Northern Expedition, has already left and is reported to be in Hongkong. Chen Te Sou(陳獨秀), Sun's Bolshevick confederate, has proceeded to Anhwei where the Kuomingtangs are said to be endeavouring to undermine the authority of officials friendly to Wu Pei Fu. The departure from Shanghai has also been noted of a prominent partisan of Dr. Sun named Chwang Ts Ping(臧致平), who formerly held a post as Garrison Commander in Amoy. Local Kuomingtangs however at present seem uncertain about the benefits which the Fokien victory will bring, and in some circles it is thought that it may lead to a quarrel between Sun's followers and their Northern allies. Since the fall of Foochow Kuomingtangs in Shanghai have organized meetings of local natives of Fokien who rallying to the catch cry "Fokien for the Fokienese" passed resolutions opposing the formation of a government in Foochow by Hsu Shu Tseng(徐樹錚) or General Waung Yung Chi (王永泉) and urging the Kuomingtang generals in Fokien, including Hsu Chung Chi(許崇智) and Wang Yung Zien (王永泉) to take measures to ensure that their wishes in this matter are respected. Another local society called the Kiangsu Self-Government Association seems to

have great faith in these generals, to whom it has appealed to free Kiangsu from Northern troops who it described as brigands. The same organization is opposing Tsai Cheng Hsun(蔡成勳), Commander-in-chief of the Kiangsu Forces who is denounced for his attitude towards Civil Governor Hsia Yuan Kan(謝遠涵) whose reinstatement to office it advocated.

A Women's Suffrage League was inaugurated here during the week. The promoters, amongst whom the Kuomingtang element predominates, include Mrs. George Hsu Chion(徐謙) and Madam Wong Chong Hai(黃宗漢). The former is the wife of the barrister who started the agitation for the construction of a highway around the foreign Settlement in Shanghai, and the latter is well known here as an agitator. There were over two hundred people present at the inaugural meeting.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen
During Week Ending October 16, 1922.

Happenings during the past week indicate that the efforts of delegates sent by Dr. Sun Yat Sen on a mission to highly placed militarists and prominent politicians have been rewarded with some measure of success. Wang Chao Ming(汪兆銘) is stated to have succeeded in effecting an understanding for a triple alliance between Chang Tso Lin(張作霖), Tuan Chi Jui(段祺瑞) and Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Guo Tai Chi (郭泰祺), another of the emissaries, who formerly held an appointment as private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, is, according to official gossip in Peking, about to resume his old official relations with the President. A still more significant success seems to have been effected in Chekiang where Tupan Lu Yung Ziang (盧永祥), according to the following newspaper report, appears to be openly supporting Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Tuan Chi Jui :-

Shanghai Gazette, 11-10-'22.

By wire from Peking October 10.

"Lu Yung Hsiang, Tupan of the Rehabilitation of Chekiang, has dispatched a telegram regarding the developments in Fukien, that since the abolition of Tuchunate of Chekiang on his own initiative, his aim has been to protect the locality and to support the self-government movement. He has always expected that his colleagues will co-operate with him in following the trend of the general situation in the hope that the aggressive ones will be awakened. He adds that the developments in the situation

of Fukien have given rise to much suspicion regarding his attitude, owing to the geographical propinquity of Fokien and Chekiang. But, he points out, his relations with others are determined by the similarity or difference in their principles rather than by personal prejudices. He does not want to discuss the right or wrong of the person who has brought about the crisis in Fukien, but as that person's aim and policies are diametrically opposed to his own he trusts that the public can ascertain his attitude. In conclusion he emphasises the fact that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and General Tuan Chi Jui have accomplished great things for the Republic and their appearance on, or retirement from the political stage is fraught with tremendous importance. The people of the whole country are looking up to them for leadership and he feels sure that the heavy national reponsibility must be entrusted to them."

The Cantonese Labour Union held a second meeting during the week at which they passed resolutions repeating their opposition to the contracting of foreign loans by General Chen Chuin Ming and decided to telegraph in this sense to the various organizations in Canton. There were only fourteen people present at the meeting which indicates that this agitation has very little support.

Further resolutions favouring the Kuomingtang and its friends were passed at a private meeting attended by thirty six members of the committee of the Fukien Fellowcountrymen's Association held on October 11 which reached the following decisions :-

1- To send a telegram to the Fokien Fellow Countrymen's Association in Peking asking for their support in compelling the Government to comply with the request of their fellow provincials in Shanghai.

2- To telegraph to the Central Government urging that Tuchun Li Hou Chi be instructed to transfer his command and the troops under his control to Admiral Sah Cheng Ping(薩鎮冰) who is at present in Fokien.

3- To send a telegram to the naval ships in Fokien which are manned by natives of that province requesting them to make a public demonstration against Tuchun Li Hou Chi.

4- To wire to Admiral Sah Cheng Ping urging him to take over the command of the troops from Tuchun Li Hou Chi, and informing him of the action of the Fokien Fellow-Countrymen's Association, and promising him the support of that body and the corresponding organization in Peking.

The meeting was presided over by Mau Yih Foong(毛一丰), a prominent member of the National Organizations' Union of China, a kuomingtang society, and terminated at 5.30 p.m.

The families of the following Fokien officials arrived in Shanghai by the S.S. "Haingchi" at 11 a.m. October 9 and left for Nanking that evening :

Sze Ting Piao(史廷飄), Chief of Foochow Police,
Yih Tsao Ping(易照寧), Chief Adviser to the Tuchun of Fokien,
Col. Chang (張團長), Commandant of the "Independent Army", Fokien,
Koo Fok Yin (戈福蔭), officer of the 7th brigade of the Fokien Garrison.

There were about 100 persons in the party, 70 of whom are said to be ex-soldiers.

It is reported that the mother of Tuchun Li Hou Chi of Fokien also arrived here by the S.S. "Macsai" on October 9. She was accompanied by about thirty people.

The anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic, October 10, was generally observed as a holiday throughout Shanghai. The hongs and larger shops

closed, while business was also suspended by many medium sized and a few small concerns. National flags and posters urging the people to save their money to redeem the Hinochow-Tsinan Railway were displayed by the bulk of the residents in the principal streets, and many were also to be seen in the smaller roads. The celebration of the day was also marked by meetings held in the Settlement, French Concession and Chinese territory and a torch light, lantern procession composed of some 2,000 persons, mostly small school boys, which in the evening paraded through the French Concession and native city. Speakers at the various meetings emphasised the necessity for unity among the common people, urged that China be made a Republic in fact as well as name, and advocated the disbandment of soldiers. Literature favouring the same aims was distributed at the meetings and among the people who watched the procession.

One of his acquaintances has told the police that Mr. Linebarger, a former Judge in the Philippines who has been practising law in Shanghai for some years, and is at present in Europe, has been entrusted with a mission by Dr. Sun Yat Sen. His wife's address in Germany is : No. 10 Markgrasen Strasse, Baden Baden, Germany, but she formerly received her letters through Thos Cook & Son, 22 Unter den Linden, Berlin, Germany.

Evidence of the eagerness of the Bolsheviks to help Dr. Sun Yat Sen is afforded by the propaganda in his favour appearing daily in the columns of the Bolshevist organ, the Shanghai Life. Some articles and news items of this description have been translated and the translations are attached herewith.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen During
Week Ending October 9, 1922.

Arrangements for the observance of October 10, the anniversary of the foundation of the Republic, are being pushed forward by sub-committees appointed for this purpose at a joint meeting of local societies which was attended by representatives of Kuomingtang, labour and Street Union organizations friendly to Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Consequently announcements that advantage will be taken of the celebration to press the demand for the disbandment of soldiers is not a cause for surprise. It appears to be the plan of Kuomingtangs to use this popular cry as a cloak for propaganda against officials hostile to their party so as to prepare the way for movements in other parts of the country similar to the one which threatens the downfall of Li Hou Chi in Fokien, an occurrence, which Dr. Sun's partisans will help to restore the prestige which he lost through his flight from Canton.

It is reported that the families of the following Fokien officials arrived in Shanghai by the s.s. "Ninghsing" at 5.15 p.m. October 6 :-

Dong Kwo Moh(唐國謨), Commander of the Amoy Garrison,
Dong Paung Tsing(唐榜進), Staff Officer of the Amoy Defence Commissioner,
Tsung Sz Hou(鄭自厚), Adviser to the Tuchun of Fokien.

It is said that there were over sixty persons in the party, which had 200 pieces of luggage and was accompanied by a quarters master named Doo Han Ching(杜漢臣).

A considerable number of persons visited Dr. Sun Yat Sen's home, No. 29 Rue Molière, on Sept. 30, including Dong Lee Tsang(童理章), secretary of the Merchants and

Labourers' Mutual Aid Society, 9 Moi Lung Lee(美倫里), Shantung Road, Zie Kya Tsz(謝介子), a reporter of the Shun Pao Daily News and Mr. C. G. Rion of the Netherlands Legation in Peking who is said to be at present making an investigation into the growth of the labour movement in China.

George Kan Chion(陳謙), the Christian barrister who started the agitation for the construction of a highway around the Settlement, left ~~xxx~~ by rail at 11.30 p.m. Oct. 3 for Peking where he has been offered the portfolio of Minister of Justice in the new Cabinet.

About fifteen members of the Cantonese Labour Union held a meeting in its headquarters, No. 262 Zung Tsz Loo(仲智里), North Szechuen Road, at 3 p.m. October 3, Lu Tsz Ching(盧子卿), President of the Union, who is employed by Nanyang Bros Tobacco Co. presided. It was decided to send a telegram to the various newspapers in Canton protesting against the action of General Chen Chuin Ming(陳炯明) who is alleged to be negotiating with foreigners for a loan of $10,000,000 for which he is offering all mines in Canton as security.

The Echo de Chine continues to publish articles hostile to Dr. Sun. The following is an extract from one of those :-

"The Foreign concessions in China are generally the centres of disorder and revolution. All former revolutionaries, exploiters of Chinese public confidence and the Chinese treasury come to seek refuge there, ~~xxx~~ in fact, all those against whom the wheel of fortune had temporarily turned and who have neither any more money ~~xxx~~ the means to work mischief.

"We are sheltering in one of our streets Sun Yat Sen, the greatest brigand of modern times in China. We have read in the columns of the newspapers during the past few days,

irrefutable proff that this individual has almost allied himself with our worst enemies, the Germans and the Bolsheviks. He still continues to live under the shelter of our flag setting at defiance his personal enemies and ourselves, firmly resolved to set out again to war against foreigners, against society and against China herself as soon as he feels strong enough to begin again his exploits.

"On the day that he shall quit us, he will leave, as a little gift of gratitude, the prospect of chapels and Catholic missions being pillaged, aggravated probably by the murder of Christians in unlimited numbers."

The Following appeared in the news columns of the Shanghai Gazette, the Kuomingtang English, local, official organ, on October 7.

"Dr. Sun Yat Sen is important figure, says Peking Paper.

"A Peking daily, printed in English, is responsible for the statement that the present missions of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's representatives to Mukden, Tientsin, Peking, Paoting, Loyang, and Hangchow are not merelt intended to be return calls to various leaders as reported. The paper continues :...."Dr. Sun has been negotiating with various parties. He is thoroughly convinced that it is of no use to effect the reunification by means of brute force, or to control the situation by the influence of any particular party no matter how strong it may be. He has proposed to all the party leaders the convocation of a Conference of the provinces for the settlement of all outstanding problems of the time. It is expected that his proposal will be approved by them all..... Dr. Sun will again become an important figure".

Summary of Political Happenings in Shanghai during September, 1922.

As might be expected, the return of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Shanghai and the defeat of his party in the South has led to a concentration in this city of discontented and demoralised politicians, who during their forced relinquishment of power are gratifying their desire for intrigue by organizing societies and starting agitations of various descriptions.

The movements inspired by these trouble-makers include : a campaign against Li Hou Chi (李厚基), Tuchun of Fokien ; opposition to the appointment of Li Ting Yok (李廷玉) to the Governorship of Kiangse ; and demands for the restoration of the Shanghai Mixed Court to Chinese control and the "arrest of foreign expansion" by the construction of a highway around the Settlement.

To further these and other plans, a number of new societies have been created, including the Shanghai Central Labour Organization, The Women's Suffrage Association, and the Anhwei Soldiers' Disbandment Association , while use is also being made of old organizations friendly to the Kuomingtang.

Suspicions long entertained of Dr. Sun's pro-Bolshevist sympathies, to which the inclusion among his organizers in the early part of the month of the notorious communist Chen To Seu (陳獨秀) gave colour, were practically confirmed towards the end of the month by disclosures showing that he had endeavoured to bring about an alliance of Germany, Russia, and China. Although denying any intention to make China a Communist state, the ex-President admits that the disclosures are partially true. Strangely, however, he does not seem to fear that they will seriously affect his position, for he is still proceeding with his plans to capture the presidency.

The movement in favour of organizing a meeting in honour of Dr. Sun Yat's return to Shanghai was temporarily abandoned on September 28 when its promoters decided that it would be unwise to hold the function owing to the opposition of the Police of the Settlement, Frenchtown, and Chinese territory.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the bulk of his helpers are living in places outside Municipal control but two of the latter named Li Lieh Chun (李烈钧) and Sung Woo (孫武), who during the month were located in the Settlement, were warned to abstain from political activities whilst availing of foreign protection.

Summary Account of Strikes Occurring in Shanghai During the Month of September, 1922.

About 600 sawyers and box makers employed by the China Import and Export Lumber Co., lower Mill, 92A Yangtszepoo Road, struck work on August 31 and resumed work on September 2. Harshness in inflicting fines for unpunctuality by a new foreign overseer was the pretext put forward by the strikers for their conduct.

About 500 female workers employed at the Wei Kee Jien Nyou Filature, No. 5 Markham Road struck work at 1 p.m. September 8, over a decision of the management to increase their working hours by two per day and compensate them at the rate of ten cents per day for overtime. Work was resumed two hours later after the management promised to abandon their scheme for increasing the working time.

About two hundred employees of the Chinese Tramway Company, Nantao, (Chinese territory) struck work on the morning of September 16 to enforce a demand for an increase of wages. Through the mediation of the Military and Police Authorities the strike ended at 6.30 p.m. September 17, the representatives of the Company having agreed to give an increase of $ 2.00 per month to conductors and motormen, and $ 3.00 to inspectors, which is equivalent to a rise of about 20 per cent.

Three hundred women employed in the Spinning Department of the Da Kong Cotton Mill, 91A Yangtszepoo Road, struck work at 10 p.m. September 28 as a protest against a proposed reduction of their wages. Having gained their object the strikers resumed on the old scale of wages on October 1.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen During
Week Ending October 2, 1922.

In addition to organizing their supporters in the Kiangsu and Fokien Guilds, the Kuomingtang has during the week formed a number of new societies to further its interests. The new associations consist of :-

1- The Shanghai Labour Organization, the bulk of whose promoters including six ex-"1919" M. P.s are known to be friendly to Dr. Sun.

2- The Women's Suffrage Association, of which Madam Huang Hsin, a famous Kuomingtang, is one of the founders.

3- Shanghai Society for the Disbardment of Soldiers and Abolition of Tuchunate in Anhwei, formed by Pah Vung Wei (白敬蔚), one of Dr. Sun's oldest lieutenants.

All these societies are at present busy on Dr. Sun's behalf. His henchmen in the Fokien Guild have passed resolutions denouncing Li Hou Chi (李厚基) of that province, and have issued a manifesto accusing him of numerous crimes against the people and the nation. Tuchun Chang Vung Sung (張文生) of Anhui has been condemned in similar terms by the Anhwei Society, while Dr. Sun's friends in the Kiangsu Guild are endeavouring to arouse hostility to Lee Ding Hyoh (李定夷), a likely candidate for Civil Governorship of Kiangsu. Other agitations such as the demand for the cancellation of foreign control of the Mixed Court and for the construction of a road around the Settlements, believed to have been inspired by Dr. Sun's followers, are being continued.

Unrest prevailing in other parts of the country is also undoubtedly being fomented by Dr. Sun who meanwhile is trying to find friends among the Northern militarists.

It is authoratively reported that during the week a number of his prominent supporters, viz, Kuo Tai Chi(郭泰祺), Ho Hai Ming(胡漢民), Wong Chao Ming(汪兆銘), Chang Chi (張繼) and Ma Chun Wu(馬君武) left here for the north to make return calls on Li Yuan Hung, Acting President, Tuan Chi Jui(段祺瑞), ex-Premier, Chang Tso Lin(張作霖), Tuchun of Manchuria, General Wu Pei Fu(吳佩孚), and Tuchun Tsao Kun of Chili, who had sent emissaries to convey their courtesies to the Doctor when he returned to Shanghai.

One of Dr. Sun's most important visitors during the past week, of whom there were several is stated to be Ono Han Chang Ling(韓璋麟), Director of the Fengtien Arsenal, who is reported to have been also negotiating with the Chekiang Authorities.

It is said that considerable alarm prevailed for a day or two in Dr. Sun's headquarters at No. 29 Rue Molière, after the appearance of reports in the newspapers giving an outline of his policy towards Germany and Russia. The disclosures made in these reports has aroused considerable hostility to the Doctor in local French circles. The following article translated from the Echo de Chine of Sept. 28 is evidence of this :-

"Dr. Sun, a pro-German and a Bolshevik.

"At last it is learned from a British newspaper "The Hongkong Telegraph"(which may have got its information from the Echo de Chine) that Dr. Sun Yat Sen seeks to ally China with Germany and Soviet Russia, the two worst enemies of France. At the most critical period of the war, i.e. in 1917, a Cantonese lieutenant of Sun Yat Sen attempted to send arms and ammunitions not only to India, but to Indo-China also. The scheme miscarried, thanks to the indiscretion of a neutral and the patriotism of a Frenchman. Sun Yat Sen in view of this antecedents, has no more right to enjoy

the immunities accorded to dreamers for he is a dangerous person. He has proved it several times, and does not deserve our friendship.

"The documents establishing the guilt of Sun Yat Sen should be examined with the utmost impartiality and if they are found to be authentic, let justice take its course, because Sun's presence in Shanghai has created and will create extraordinary complications. If chased away from Shanghai Sun will not be able to seek refuge at Macao, which belongs to one of our most faithful allies, the Portuguese, whose patience he has exhausted. His only recourse will be to go to America where we wish him a good and long sojourn." A.V. (? A. Vandelet, editor).

"In a published statement commenting on the disclosures in the newspapers Dr. Sun Yat Sen does not deny that negotiations were entered into with Germany and Moscow. He concedes the existence of letters of the character published, and he sets forth plainly that he favours a reprochment of China, Soviet Russia and Germany."

Dr. Sun's sympathizers have finally abandoned the idea of according him a public welcome, giving as an excuse for this decision the opposition of the police of the Settlement, French Town and Chinese territory to the holding of such a function.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen During
Week Ending September 25, 1922.

Efforts believed to have been inspired by Dr. Sun Yat Sen to restore peace between the Old and New Amalgamated Association of Street Unions having proved unsuccessful, attempts are now being made to find a rallying cry to which all will respond by starting agitations favouring the return of the Mixed Court to Chinese control and the construction of a road around the Settlement.

Li Lieh Chun(李烈鈞), one of Dr. Sun's most important military followers, is now living in a Japanese hotel situated on the outskirts of the town. Callers at his hotel are received by Tsiang Tsung K'wei(蔣尊簋), alias Pah Chi(白崇), a native of Chekiang who tells them that Li is unfit to see anybody. Tsiang led the insurrection in Ningpo in 1916 and was Assistant Chief of Staff to the Southern Military Government while Dr. Sun Yat Sen was in power in Canton. Visitors to his private residence, No. 16 Gordon Road, are received by Lieu Zoong Sung(劉仲生), a close relation of Li and Chief of his personal staff. Both Li and another follower of Dr. Sun's named Sung Woo(楊武), a native of Hupeh who came to reside in the Wei Tsong Hotel, 86 Shantung Road, about a week ago, have been warned against engaging in political activities, whilst living in the Settlement. This warning, however, is not likely to hamper in any way the efforts of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, whose partisans and helpers are almost all residents of the French Concession. One of these who

brought himself into prominence during the week by leading the campaign for the construction of a road around the Settlement, is George Hsu Chien(徐謙), No. 5 Rue Dollfus. Hsu Chien is a barrister by profession and a Christian. He formerly held a high post in the ministry of Justice in Peking, and was recently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Canton.

It is reported in Hankow that in order to seal his friendship with Dr. Sun Yat Sen, General Wu Pei-fu sent a telegram on Sep. 18 to Tuchun Sieo Yau Nan of Wuchang informing him that Dr. Sun is in a most impecunious state in Shanghai and instructing him to remit to Shanghai without fail within three days $100,000 of Hupeh funds to the retired president of the South. According to reports in Hankow a definite friendly understanding has been arrived at between General Wu Pei Fu and Dr. Sun Yat Sen with whom Marshal Tsao Kun is also joining hands. The object of the partnership of the three is said to be the final upset of Chang Tso Lin and the stop of the ever spreading movement of autonomous government in the provinces.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen for
Week Ending September 18, 1922.

Ever since his return to China after the overthrow of the Manchus in 1911, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, apparently considering that the assistance of the working classes would be useful in furthering his political aspirations, has always kept in touch with labour, and at times appeared to be decidedly sympathetic to that movement. For the past few years he seems to have consistently supported the working classes whose organization and influence increased prodigiously in Canton while he was in power in that city. Events during the past week seem to indicate that Sun now intends to make his relations with the labourites more intimate than ever before. In effecting a reorganization of his supporters necessitated by recent changes, there is good reason to believe that Dr. Sun, notwithstanding objections of some of his followers, has enlisted the support of Chen To Sou (陳獨秀), the leader of the Chinese Communist party. For the past few years Chen has been actively engaged sowing the seeds of Bolshevism in China by propaganda, not only among workers, students, but also soldiers whose illiteracy has so far saved them from contamination. There is no doubt that very cordial relations exist between Chen and Soviet Authorities in Moscow who are said to have liberally supplied him with funds. There is good reason to believe that a newspaper called "The Guide Weekly" which started publication in Shanghai on September 14, is edited by Chen To Sou and financed by Dr. Sun. The first issue of this paper contains a

number of articles which are in the nature of Kuomingtang propaganda.

Since the return of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Shanghai, propaganda in favour of a revival of the Street Unions movement has been in progress, and efforts are now being made to effect a reconciliation of two rival federations of Street Unions which have been working in opposition for the past two years. Previous to the split the Federation of Street Unions took an active part in pressing for Chinese representation on the Municipal Council and once took a leading part in a campaign to further this agitation which took the form of a strike against the payment of Municipal taxes.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's ~~lat~~ lieutenants continue to come to Shanghai. The latest arrival is Li Lieh Chun (李烈鈞), who was Tutuh of Kiangsu in 1913 and who acted recently as Commander-in-chief of the anti-Northern Expeditionary Forces.

Dr. Sun's sympathizers have not yet succeeded in finding a suitable venue for the public welcome in his honour.

Activities of Dr. Sun Yat Sen During Week Ending Sept. 11, 1922.

Despite professions of satisfaction with the programme of the present Government, it is reported that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is now scheming to cause its downfall and secure his own elevation to the presidency. Considering Wu Pei Fu the most serious obstacle to his ambition, Sun is making studied efforts to cause a split among his supporters and discredit his work. Sun's programme for weakening Wu and destroying the present Government consists of propaganda opposing foreign loans and favouring the abolition of the Tuchuns and the disbandment of the troops, and also is said to include plans for using dissatisfied parliamentarians to harass the government with every weapon at their disposal. Dr. Sun's desire for the overthrow of the Peking Government is said to be shared by Tuan Chi Jui(段祺瑞), Chang Tso Lin(張作霖), Little Hsu (徐樹錚) and Lu Yung Hiang(盧永祥). It is said, however, that, apart from their dislike of China's present rulers, these have very little in common with Dr. Sun and the measure of support they will afford him will depend on how far he is able to assist in the advancement of their own interests. Sun's personal helpers and advisers consist at present of Chu Tseng(居正), Pah Vung Wei(柏文蔚), Tsang Foo Zien (張傅泉) and Sung Hung Yi(宋洪伊).

Assistants of lesser importance include :- Eugene Chen(陳友仁), Hsieh Chi(謝持), Chiang Tseng Kwei (蔣尊簋), Chen Chien(程潛), Liao Chung Kai(廖仲愷), Hsu Chien(徐謙), Lai Tsao(賴璪), Tien Tung(田桐), Tsiang Tso Ping(蔣作賓) and Quo Tai Chi(郭泰祺).

Dr. Sun's residence is visited by many Chinese daily, while a number of Japanese and a few foreigners call there from time to time.

Through their failure to find a suitable venue for a meeting, local supporters of Dr. Sun have so far failed to organize a demonstration to honour him with a public welcome to Shanghai. The promoters of the project have requested several commercial bodies and theatre proprietors who own places suitable for meetings, for permission to use their premises, but in every case the permission has been declined, the people approached being always able to put forward some plausible pretext for their refusal.

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Summary of Political Happenings in Shanghai during August, 1922.

With the return of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Shanghai and the defeat of his party in the South, political intriguers from different parts of the country have again begun to congregate in this port. At present Dr. Sun professes satisfaction with the Central Government's programme for the restoration of Parliamentary rule, etc. and is reported to have decided not to interfere provided they take effective measures to give effect to that programme. The sincerity of these professions is however questionable, for it is pretty safe to assume that Dr. Sun and his henchmen who consist for the most part of disappointed, discontented and demoralised politicians, are more interested in obtaining power and office for themselves than the establishment in China of any particular form of Government.

At the present time Dr. Sun and his followers appear to be actively engaged in propaganda against the Tuchun system, and are supported in this movement by the professional political societies and labour unions.

Chen To Seu(陳獨秀), an ex-professor at Peking University and ex-Minister of Education in the Canton Government and a notorious Chinese Bolshewist was fined $400.00 and ordered to find guarantor for his future good behaviour at the French Mixed Court on August 18. He was charged with disseminating seditious literature and a quantity of the literature found by the French Police at his residence, 2 Yue Yang Lee(樂陽里), Route Vallon, Frenchtown, was ordered to be destroyed.

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Summary Account of Strikes Occurring in Shanghai During Month of August, 1922.

About two hundred and forty coolies employed on cargo boats belonging to thirteen different Chinese shipping hongs struck work on July 31 to enforce a demand for an increase of 30% in their wages. At a conference held on August 3 at the Associated Shipping Guild, 41 Sen Too Lee (三多里), Kwangtung Ka, Chapei, between representatives of the Chinese shipping hongs and the cargo coolies, the latter were granted an increase of 17%. They resumed work on August 4.

Silk Filature workers in Chapei, a Chinese district north of the Settlement, struck work on August 5 owing to their demands for an increase of wages and shorter hours being refused. Twenty six filatures employing about 18,000 persons were affected. On August 8 the workers began to return to work and by August 10 the situation was almost normal, the strikers returning to work without gaining any concession. During the strike the silk filatures in the Settlement remained working, though on August 7 and 8 there were isolated attempts at three filatures to enforce a strikein sympathy with the Chapei workers. A society called the Shanghai Women's Labour Improvement Society composed of silk filature workers with headquarters at 5 Ong Eu Fong (鴻安坊), Mongolia Road, Chapei, took an active part in the strike. The Chapei Police, however, on August 6 removed the signboard of the society and on the same date a proclamation issued by the Chief of the Shanghai-Woosung Constabulary prohibiting demonstrations was posted outside all filatures in Chapei. On August 8 four women and one man who were alleged to have taken a leading part in instigating

the strike were arrested. They were eventually released on August 9 and 14 on giving security for their future good behaviour.

The crews of four ships owned by the China Merchants S. N. Co. struck work on August 5 in order to enforce a demand that their wages be raised to the level of the rates ruling at Hongkong since March 1922 when the shipping strike in the Southern port was settled. Several other small Chinese shipping firms were also affected but with the exception of the San Peh Steam Navigation Co. they all agreed to the seamen's terms at once and their ships were only idle for a day or two. On August 14 the San Peh S. N. Co. came to an agreement with the Seamen's Union thus leaving the dispute entirely between the Seamen's Union and the China Merchants S. N. Co. In the meantime the crews of other ships belonging to the company had walked ashore as soon as the vessels arrived in Shanghai until on August 24 there were twenty four of the company's steamers lying idle in the river. The strike was eventually settled on August 25 when an agreement was signed at the company's offices, the men receiving the increase of pay they had asked for but it was agreed that the increases were to date from May 1 instead of from January 1 as at first demanded.

Chapei depot sub-contractors who hire ricshas from the Star Ricsha Company refused to let about 600 of their ricshas to ricsha pullers on August 7 but on August 8 all the vehicles were working as usual. There is a good deal of agitation in the public ricsha business, the Chinese sub-contractors alleging that the Star Ricsha Co. over charge for repairs, losses, etc. Negotiations are proceeding between representatives of the contractors and

the proprietor of the company and an amicable arrangement will probably be reached.

At 6 a.m. August 9 a dispute arose between the management and employees of the Da Kong Cotton Mill, 91A Yangtszepoo Road. The mill is a newly established one, is owned by Japanese, and there are about 800 female and 400 male workers employed there. There has been tension in the mill for some time owing to the management insisting on the day workers cleaning up the rooms which takes about 20 minutes each day after work stops at 5.30 p.m. Shortly before 6 a.m. on August 9 the Japanese foremen accused some female workers on night work of going to the lavatories to loaf, a quarrel ensued and the day workers declined to start work at 6 a.m. The differences were afterwards settled and all the employees resumed work at about 10 a.m. August 9.

5 Week ending Sept 4 1922

The Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, the headquarters of which are at 145 Voong Kyih Lee(逢吉里), Kweichow Road, are organizing a public meeting to officially welcome Dr. Sun Yat Sen. They state that 60 local societies, including labour societies, street unions and provincial associations have promised to take part in the affair. The A. A. of Street Unions will endeavour to hire the hall of the International Institute, Frenchtown, or of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road in which to hold the meeting. It is not intended to hold a procession or other formof outside demonstration but Dr. Sun will be asked to speak and give the meeting an outline of his future policy, concerning Chinese national affairs. The date of the meeting have not been definitely settled but Sept. 9 has been provisionally decided upon.

Neither the Authorities of the FrenchConcession or the committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce have so far been consulted on the question of permitting the meeting to welcome Dr. Sun Yat sen which the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions are endeavouring to organize. The French Police say that if an application is made to allow the meeting to be held at the International Institute they believe the application will be refused. Mr. Soong Man Chang(宋漢章), President of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Manager of the Bank of China, 3 Hankow Road, states that if an application is made to allow the meeting to take place in the hall of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the application will be considered by the committee of the Chamber but he is unable to say what line

the committee of the Chamber are likely to take. Mr. Soong would not state his personal views regarding the matter.

About twenty persons representing various local labour and other organizations assembled at the headquarters of the New A.A. of Street Unions, 145 Voong Kyih Lee, Kweichow Road, at 5 p.m. August 30. It was decided to write to the manager of the Sing Woo Dea(新舞台) Theatre, Cheu Meu Dien(九畝田), Chinese city asking him to let the theatre to them for a public meeting to welcome Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The meeting also announced that a joint meeting of all organizations would be held at 2 p.m. Sept. 3 at the headquarters of the New A. A. of Street Unions to make final arrangements for the meeting o f welcome.

About 80 organizations are taking part in the preparations for the public meeting of welcome of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. A notice has been sent to all local societies saying that as there will be a large number of participants in the chair and many more arrangements have to be made, a big meeting is urgently necessary to discuss the financial side of the affair and the place in which to hold the meeting. At their fourth meeting held yesterday, the preparatory committee unanimously decided to call a joint meeting of representatives of all societies which have joined the movement at 2 p.m. Sunday Sept. 3 at the headquarters of the New A. A. of Street Unions, 145 Voong Kyih Lee, Kweichow Road.

The meeting of representatives of various local societies which it was proposed to hold at 145 Voong Kyih Lee, Kweichow Road, at 2 p.m. on Sept. 3 and which was prohibited by the Police on the grounds that it was of a political nature and therefore contrary to Municipal Regulations, did not take place. The meeting was for the purpose of formulating plans and adjusting financial matters in connection with the holding of a public meeting to extend a welcome to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, which is proposed

to take place on Sept. 9. The committee in charge of the arrangements for the meeting of welcome have decided to write to the Secretary and Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council protesting against the action of the police in prohibiting the meeting.

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29-8-'22

Fang Tsung Wu 方振武 one of the commanders of the anti-Northern Expeditionary Force, arrived in Shanghai the day before yesterday and called upon Dr. Sun Yat Sen to whom he reported that after having been defeated by the northern army, his forces in Kiangsu retreated to Anhui and afterwards proceeded to Chekiang where they were disarmed and repatriated by Lu Yung Ziang who paid one month's salary to the subordinate officers and to the soldiers.

In response to his appeal for help, Sun Yat Sen directed him to stay in Shanghai pending further orders.

Shanghai Journal of Commerce
31-8-'22

Acting on instructions from Tuan Chi Jui and Chang Tso Ling, General Wu Kwong Sin 吳光新 arrived in Shanghai the other day and is now staying in the residence of Lu Yung Ziang at No. 16 Yates Road. He was entertained to dinner the night before last by Sun Yat Sen at the latter's residence in Rue Moliere, Frenchtown, at which many prominent Kuomingtangs were present.

During the function General Wu declared that Tuan Chi Jui and Chang Tso Ling respect Sun Yat Sen to whom they will render assistance with a view to enabling him to attain his ideals.

Shanghai Journal of Commerce
2-9-'22

Three representatives of the Old A. A. of Street Unions at 1 p.m. yesterday called at the residence of Sun Yat Sen in Rue Moliere, where they were received by Sun himself. The representatives asked him to explain his attitude.

Sun stated that the citizens are all responsible for their country, especially at the present time when it is in danger. Shanghai is a commercial centre, wherein the merchants are very influential. For instance, their shops went on strike on May 4 (? in 1920) resulting in the release of the declaration of a general strike is the last step which the merchants should take, and he was of opinion that the merchants should not take that step unless it was unavoidable. He hoped therefore, that all the merchants will do their duty as citizens.

The representatives, in reply, expressed the hope that Sun will not only work for the country but will also devise ways and means to heldp the merchants and labourers.

Sun replied that he would do his best for them.

The conversation lasted about 45 minutes.

Yu Hwa Loong 余化龍 the Chairman of the Old

A. A. of Street Unions, did not go owing to indisposition.

This interview was brought to the notice of the French Police the language used being considered dangerous. The French Police promised to draw the attention of the French Consul General to it.